

40. On the other hand, the poison seems only to affect human beings. The people of Daspore assured me unanimously that at the time when so many deaths were occurring, their cattle and dogs were perfectly healthy.

41. I regret to say that the latest accounts from Daspore show that the rain that has fallen has led to a return of the fever, though without heavy mortality; but I fear that it may be looked upon as certain that the year will be one of great suffering and sickness as the season advances.

Statement showing the Number treated and the Number of Deaths in the Fever-stricken Villages of the Midnapore District from October 1872 to 31st of March 1873.

Names of Villages.	Total treated.	Total deaths.
Ghatal	4,899	29
Daspore	9,728	93
Narajole	7,525	99
Sharpore	1,855	15
Total ...	24,007	236

H. L. HARRISON,
Magistrate.

No. 2168, dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 257 of the 28th ultimo, submitting an elaborate report from the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Midnapore regarding the prevalence of the epidemic fever in parts of that district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to Dr. Mathew and Mr. Harrison for their clear and valuable report, which shows that the fever has made considerable ravages in the part of Midnapore lying between the Cossye and Silye, and that some systematic attempts at relief are imperatively called for.

3. Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, proposes that, with a view to deal with the epidemic in its future ravages, nine temporary dispensaries should be opened, two native doctors being attached to each; and that a sub-assistant surgeon should be appointed to supervise the native doctors. If this cannot be allowed, the Magistrate would wish to have two dispensaries and four native doctors placed at his disposal, and suggests that a native doctor and medicines be sent to any place within the affected area where the people agree to pay half his salary. Before passing orders on these proposals, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have a report from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, to whom a communication has this day been made as to what amount of assistance he can actually give.

4. The Magistrate proceeds to make proposals for a wide distribution of quinine by various agencies. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept these, but deems it right to obtain the opinion of the head of the Medical Department upon them in the first place. There is, first, the proposal to give quinine for distribution to the twelve native gentlemen named by the British Indian Association.

5. Then it is proposed to place a supply of quinine for sale at each police station and outpost at 20 per cent. below cost price. I am to say, with reference to this, that if quinine is to be sold, it should be sold at cost price, which is low enough compared to retail rate; gratis distribution to poor patients being made under proper supervision.

6. Mr. Harrison next proposes to give the schoolmasters and the patshalla gurus an ounce of quinine each for their own use and for that of their pupils, forbidding them to sell it, but permitting them to give it in charity to other

indigent sufferers if they liked. The gurus are to understand that the supply would not be repeated, and only gurus in places attacked by fever would get it.

7. Mr. Harrison next wants to give a certain quantity of quinine to each private practitioner for gratis distribution among poor sufferers. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that none of them would distribute it gratis as Mr. Harrison hopes, and thinks it should only be given them at cost price.

8. Mr. Harrison's proposal for appointing a punchayet to superintend the distribution of quinine and report every week the state of the fever, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be good, and is approved; so also is the proposal to distribute printed directions for the use of quinine.

9. The Inspector-General of Hospitals has been desired to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of his opinion on the above proposals about quinine, and to state how much can be made available for Midnapore.

10. Mr. Harrison objects to clearing jungle and tanks compulsorily in the affected villages. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, desires that if the state of things is so bad as described by Dr. Mathew, something should be done to cleanse the villages, and the Magistrate should try what he can do by persuasion.

11. Four native gentlemen only are named by Mr. Harrison as having done something for the relief of the distressed. It is not creditable to the landowners of Midnapore that they should have done so little.

No. 2169.

COPY of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Hospitals with a view to the submission of the report called for in paragraphs 2 and 8 of this letter.

No. 436, dated Fort William, the 12th July 1873.

From—J. C. BROWN, ESQ., M.D., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your office docket No. 2169, dated 18th June 1873, forwarding for an expression of opinion a report on the prevalence of fever in the district of Midnapore by the Magistrate, Mr. H. L. Harrison, containing certain proposals regarding medical relief and the distribution of quinine in the event of a new outbreak.

2. As regards the deputing of native doctors and the establishing of temporary dispensaries, much will depend on the agency available, or that can be made available, at the time. Fever has either abated or disappeared in most of the affected tracts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Hooghly; and I am happy to say that the reports lately received indicate a better state of public health in these districts than has existed for very many months. The number of dispensaries has been consequently reduced as much as possible. The number of temporary dispensaries actually in operation, according to the most recent reports, is shown marginally. Notwithstanding this abatement of sickness and reduction of the number of dispensaries, the number of supernumeraries at my disposal is not large. There are six supernumerary sub-assistant surgeons whose services might be made available at any moment, and there are at the Presidency six supernumerary hospital assistants and one Bengalee class native doctor.

3. Of the 44 students of the Bengalee classes who were reported to have passed their final examination in April last, only 5 have as yet declared for Government service. Others will doubtless come forward. In the event of any emergency arising, it would also be possible to obtain some aid from other provinces, and to re-engage some of the locally-entertained native doctors whose services were dispensed with when the fever subsided.

4. It is thus apparent that, looking to the probability of larger demands arising in Burdwan and Beerbhoom than in Midnapore, it is impossible to

make any promises of being in a position to send many subordinates or supply many temporary dispensaries to that district. As the fever begins to break out, supernumeraries will be sent where their services appear to be most urgently required; and if the wants of Midnapore are most early and pressing, they will be attended to accordingly. I do not think that, with a limited agency at command, and without a very certain knowledge of where the services of that agency can be most profitably employed, it would be wise to depute subordinates beforehand, or establish dispensaries in anticipation in any part of these districts. Supernumeraries will be kept in readiness at the Presidency, and on the receipt of applications they will be provided with medicines, and directed to proceed at once to the scene of operations.

5. As regards the supply of quinine, I am afraid that I cannot promise much. Permanent and established medical institutions are entitled to the first consideration, then temporary medical institutions and agencies, and after these have been fully supplied, the question of distribution by lay agencies may be considered. The public stores find the utmost difficulty, under the existing rules and practice, in supplying permanent institutions which are yearly becoming more numerous and making larger demands. The temporary dispensaries in Burdwan and elsewhere have been hitherto supplied to the full of their demands, but stock was kept low in consequence; there has not, during the last two years at least, been in the stores anything that might be called a reserve of quinine, and giving out this drug for promiscuous distribution is, under the present system of indenting on England, out of the question.

6. I append a copy of a recent communication* from the Principal Medical Store-Keeper, showing that at the present rate of expenditure he anticipates a deficiency of 1,740lb of quinine before the close of the year. An indent was however submitted for 2,456lb on the 1st of April 1873, and if the amount remaining due on the indent of 1st April 1872 (1,210lb) and that recently indented for were promptly sent out, there would be no reason to fear any difficulty in meeting demands, either ordinary or emergent. I have already urged the Government of India to expedite the supply of quinine and other stores, and am about to do so again. I have also repeatedly and forcibly urged the necessity of a system which would permit of a reserve stock, but hitherto without success. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for me to make any promises as regards Midnapore. If quinine is to be distributed as Mr. Harrison proposes, I can see no alternative but the public market.

7. As regards the agencies by which it is proposed to distribute quinine, I have no objection to offer that has not already been stated by Government. There could be no harm in entrusting the drug to gurus and others with proper directions for its use. I should incline to entertain strong doubts of the propriety of entrusting what are called private medical practitioners with the gratuitous distribution of the drug.

No. 1151, dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1873.

Memo. from—SURGEON G. H. DALY, M.D., Officiating Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government,

To—The Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

WITH reference to his memorandum No. 1835A of the 28th ultimo, and its annexure, (a copy of No. 657, Government of India, Military Department, dated 18th idem), has the honor to bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Hospitals that 500lb of quinine will not relieve this dépôt from pressure under which it is labouring.

The following statement shows the available stock of, and requirements on this dépôt for the current year:—

Available Stock.

	lb	lb
In hand ...	633½	
Due on indent No. 50A and B, dated 1st April 1872 ...	1,216½	
		1,844

<i>Requirements.</i>			Rs	Rs
Indent branch for nine months, at 188lb per month	...	...	1,692	
Allahabad depôt	...	...	952	
Meean Meer depôt	...	...	450	
Loan from Bombay	...	...	490	
				3,584
Deficiency			...	1,740

As the stock generally of this depôt is rapidly running out, the undersigned, in continuation of his memorandum No. 3387, dated 26th February 1873, begs again to urge the necessity of the authorities at Home being requested by telegraph to hasten the despatch of all stores due on indent No. 50A and B of 1st April 1872, as well as those on indent No. 52C of 1st April 1873.

No. 2762, dated Calcutta, the 25th July 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

IN continuation of my letter No. 2168, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a communication No. 436, dated the 12th instant, from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, intimating that, owing to the limited staff of subordinate medical agency available, the proposal of the Magistrate of Midnapore to establish a certain number of dispensaries in the district cannot be carried out at present. I am to state that His Honor agrees in the view of the Surgeon-General, that instead of deputing native doctors in anticipation, supernumeraries be sent on the outbreak of fever, as the necessity for their services may arise. I am to say that the local officers should watch matters closely, and, in direct communication with the Surgeon-General, arrange for the establishment of dispensaries and distribution of medicine, as may seem advisable from time to time, reporting through your office as to what is required.

No. 2763.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter above quoted, with the intimation that the Government of India has been addressed with the view of expediting the supply of quinine.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 267.

The 26th July 1873.

THE following Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District (Road) Committees for the financial year 1872-73, is published for general information.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

DISTRICT

Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Com

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RECE						
	UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					RECEIPTS	
	Cess on lands.	Cess on mines, railways, &c.	Cess on houses.	Fines.	Total.	Other Cesses.	Road Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	156 2 6	5,378 15 2
Bancoorah	314 3 11	2,389 4 0
Beerbhoom	31 12 2	9,49 2 8
Midnapore	2,837 2 0	5,080 8 0
5 Hooghly with Howrah	854 8 0	854 8 0	420 8 0	11,399 11 6
Total	854 8 0	854 8 0	3,759 12 6	31,677 9 9
24-Pergunnahs	1,903 0 0	1,903 0 0	71 7 7	8,073 7 2
Nuddea	405 1 4	405 1 4	...	2,393 1 0
Jessore	918 2 8	918 2 8	87 9 0	2,666 0 0
Total	3,226 4 0	3,226 4 0	158 0 7	13,752 8 2
10 Moorshedabad	803 10 0	803 10 0	...	2,031 8 0
Dinapore	780 0 0
Maldah	3,020 0 0
Rajshahye	6,826 8 7	6,826 8 7	85 7 0	4,630 8 0
Rungpore	2,870 2 3
Bograh	515 0 0
15 Pubna
Total	7,630 2 7	7,630 2 7	85 7 6	14,447 2 3
Darjeeling
Julpigoree
Total
20 Dacca	971 6 9	971 6 9	343 12 1	...
Furzedpore	561 9 8	...	...	701 3 0	1,262 12 8	...	...
20 Backergunge	3,850 2 5	...
Mymensing
Sylhet
Cachar
Total	561 9 8	...	...	1,672 9 9	2,234 3 5	4,193 14 0	...
25 Chittagong
Noakhally	474 12 8
Tipperah	224 15 2	...	...	1,405 0 0	1,629 15 2	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Total	224 15 2	...	...	1,405 0 0	1,629 15 2	...	474 12 8
30 Patna	1,057 15 4	7,211 11 1
Gya	10,001 9 0
Shahabad	16,275 12 9	...
Tirhoot
Saran	327 14 4	808 15 8
Chumparun	842 15 4
Total	17,661 10 5	18,865 2 11
35 Monghyr	908 0 0	908 0 0	1,559 8 0	6,865 10 8
Rhnugulpore	156 0 0	156 0 0	...	...
Purneah	100 0 0	100 0 0	172 15 9	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs
Total	1,162 0 0	1,162 0 0	1,732 7 9	6,865 10 8
40 Cuttack	65 0 0	65 0 0	...	...
Poorce
Balasore	4,099 7 5	...	...	168 2 6	4,267 9 11	...	...
Total	4,099 7 5	...	...	233 2 6	4,632 9 11	...	...
Hazareebaugh	2,883 11 10	2,883 11 10	...	...
Loharduggah
Singbhoom	63 0 0	63 0 0	...	108 0 0
Maunbhoom
Total	2,946 11 10	2,946 11 10	...	108 0 0
45 Goalparah	67 13 8	...
Kamroop
Durrung
Nowgong
Bechaugor
50 Luckimpore
Naga Hills
Khasi and Jynteah Hills
59 Garo Hills
Total
GRAND TOTAL	4,888 0 3	...	...	19,130 6 8	24,016 6 11	27,600 2 2	25,299 10

ROAD FUND.

mittees for the financial Year 1872-73.

IPTS.

TOLLS.		Total.	Grant-in-aid.	Sales of produce.	Fines and refunds.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS.
Ferry Tolls.	Canal Tolls.						
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10,368 4 10	15,745 4 7	64,398 5 6	15 0 6	0 2 6	49 0 0	80,264 15 6
24 0 0	2,413 4 0	18,110 7 3	21 14 0	210 3 9	.....	21,070 1 2
693 4 0	9,812 6 6	30,235 2 4	.....	.....	.....	41,109 5 0
2,761 12 9	5,825 4 9	60,717 1 9	82 11 0	207 9 11	272 12 0	69,943 2 5
3,521 9 4	15,221 4 10	66,049 3 9	43 10 0	54 0 6	2,87 13 6	94,731 0 7
17,369 14 11	49,047 8 8	2,30,120 13 7	163 3 9	472 0 8	12,100 9 6	3,06,118 8 8
15,252 9 3	23,928 0 5	1,11,020 0 0	11 12 0	213 0 0	.....	1,41,145 4 0
14,257 12 9	16,650 13 9	52,211 0 0	.....	.....	.....	69,266 15 1
5,244 2 0	7,930 2 6	51,5 2 3 11	32 0 0	.....	.....	63,501 1 7
34,754 8 0	48,507 0 2	2,20,763 3 11	43 12 0	213 0 0	.....	2,72,912 4 8
14,596 15 3	16,628 7 3	22,086 8 6	.....	4 15 3	2,531 3 3	42,054 12 3
6,300 0 0	7,080 0 0	18,733 3 10	.....	.....	2-0 0 9	26,093 4 7
13,226 4 0	16,846 4 0	2,253 2 6	.....	13 12 3	19 12 0	19,132 14 9
18,008 0 9	22,638 8 9	5,226 7 6	.....	227 5 6	8 13 0	35,013 3 4
24,005 5 6	26,875 7 9	1,338 15 0	.....	.....	.....	28,214 6 9
3,859 0 0	4,374 0 0	8,5 3 0 8	.....	.....	.....	12,957 0 8
1,730 0 0	1,730 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	198 15 6	10,328 15 6
81,725 9 6	96,172 11 9	67,221 6 0	.....	246 1 0	3,038 13 0	1,74,394 9 10
379 3 0	379 3 0	17,571 6 11	64 13 6	8,432 7 9	41,133 7 5	67,881 6 7
5,125 10 10	5,125 10 10	19,186 3 0	.....	24 6 4	.....	24,336 4 2
5,504 13 10	5,504 13 10	30,757 9 11	64 13 6	8,456 14 1	41,433 7 5	92,217 10 9
12,861 8 0	12,861 8 0	40,533 6 3	45 12 1	1,000 10 3	23 0 3	55,839 7 8
880 0 2	880 0 2	30,081 6 9	223 3 0	.....	120 13 0	32,548 4 4
2,997 11 9	2,997 11 9	5,585 6 4	.....	.....	3,990 0 8	10,423 5 2
5,674 6 3	5,674 6 3	8,817 7 6	39 15 6	14 14 9	.....	14,546 6 0
1,285 0 0	1,285 0 0	12,630 12 0	.....	.....	115 0 0	14,030 12 0
5,308 12 0	5,308 12 0	53,279 15 8	137 15 2	5 0 0	1,325 9 4	60,147 4 2
29,097 0 2	29,097 0 2	1,50,908 6 6	446 13 9	1,080 9 0	5,574 8 0	1,63,535 7 4
3,684 11 4	4,203 4 0	7,887 15 4	25,786 0 0	.....	182 15 6	.....	33,856 14 10
4,061 13 6	5,139 10 0	6,070 8 9	.....	60 0 0	.....	11,270 2 9
1,627 3 0	1,627 3 0	15,593 0 2	.....	94 6 4	3 15 3	18,948 7 11
.....	20,503 15 1	.....	.....	.....	20,503 15 1
9,076 11 10	4,203 4 0	14,654 12 4	67,953 8 0	.....	337 5 10	3 15 3	84,679 8 7
35,039 13 2	42,251 8 3	5,908 15 2	197 9 0	3,750 8 0	1,754 1 9	54,920 9 6
1,752 8 0	11,754 1 0	18,209 3 4	67 5 0	.....	.....	30,030 9 4
16,121 8 2	16,121 8 2	12,181 11 3	.....	25 0 0	498 0 2	45,402 0 4
1,22,285 13 6	1,22,285 13 6	11,914 4 9	1,356 4 2	.....	224 8 0	1,35,780 14 5
52,250 12 8	53,059 12 2	0 7 6	82 0 0	200 0 0	698 7 3	54,368 9 3
32,024 14 7	32,367 13 11	3 12 9	.....	.....	.....	32,371 10 8
2,50,475 6 1	2,77,840 9 0	48,518 6 9	1,703 2 2	3,975 8 0	3,175 1 2	3,52,874 5 6
13,177 3 4	20,042 14 0	19,1 0 11	45 12 0	23 2 4	.....	42,428 5 3
16,746 0 0	16,746 0 0	45,657 13 7	13 7 9	99 13 9	586 6 2	62,639 9 3
1,383 0 0	1,383 0 0	17,141 3 6	108 1 9	9,935 10 8	.....	27,040 15 8
.....	31,592 3 2	170 1 4	1 0 0	1,152 8 0	33,215 12 6
31,306 3 4	38,171 14 0	1,13,922 5 2	337 6 10	8,159 10 9	1,738 14 2	1,66,224 10 8
4,051 0 0	4,051 0 0	21,255 13 5	3 2 0	4,747 14 11	4 7 0	30,727 5 4
282 0 7	282 0 7	13,237 9 10	.....	11 2 5	.....	13,248 13 3
4,933 0 7	4,933 0 7	11,807 0 11	44 14 3	39 0 0	.....	18,440 9 8
.....	46,360 1 2	48 0 3	4,798 1 4	4 7 0	6,0416 11 3
.....	21,579 2 0	.....	.....	1 4 0	20,404 1 10
666 0 0	666 0 0	14,999 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31,903 0 0
640 0 0	443 0 0	14,566 10 0	.....	1 2 0	.....	16,567 12 0
.....	21,613 0 0	.....	1,067 0 6	.....	31,211 0 6
1,006 0 0	1,114 0 0	1,03,077 12 0	.....	1,068 2 6	1 4 0	1, 08,207 14 4
4,446 14 1	4,446 14 1	8,150 14 10	.....	.....	.....	12,665 9 11
7,433 13 0	7,423 10 0	16,738 15 11	.....	229 6 9	.....	21,392 0 8
5,706 7 9	5,706 7 2	17,000 0 0	.....	602 0 0	2,521 7 6	26,829 14 8
1,173 2 8	1,173 2 6	13,335 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	14,554 10 0
5,982 0 0	5,983 0 0	8,897 1 3	7 12 0	100 0 0	35 8 0	14,768 0 3
1,686 0 0	1,686 0 0	16,386 12 0	.....	.....	.....	17,721 12 0
.....	2,0 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
.....	12,258 12 9	.....	.....	.....	12,258 12 9
.....	20,007 7 0	.....	.....	.....	20,007 7 0
26,367 1 9	26,367 1 9	1,14,116 2 3	7 12 0	931 6 9	2,002 15 6	1,44,193 3 3
5,914 0 0	4,308 4 0	5,914 0 0	12,09,060 2 3	2,815 0 3	80,738 11 11	69,978 15 0	19,55,874 14 10

DISTRICT

Annual Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

					EXPEN			
NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEES' CONTROL.				Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.			Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan	1,379 9 0	2,318 10 6	3,698 3 6	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	449 4 6	...	449 4 6
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	8,845 6 0	...	8,845 6 0
5 Hooghly with Howrah	2,762 15 9	208 15 3	2,971 15 0	2,000 0 0	5,768 8 1	...	5,768 8 1	
Total	4,142 8 9	2,627 9 9	6,670 2 0	2,000 0 0	15,113 2 7	...	15,113 2 7	
24 Pergunnahs	5,453 6 10	1,033 9 8	6,487 0 6	391 0 0	1,292 3 6	...	1,292 3 6	
Nuddea	4,022 14 9	222 6 0	4,245 4 9	...	171 2 6	...	171 2 6	
Jessore	5,760 12 8	811 7 7	6,581 4 3	...	559 0 0	...	559 0 0	
Total	15,246 2 3	2,067 7 3	17,313 9 6	391 0 0	2,022 6 0	...	2,022 6 0	
Moorshedabad	5,106 2 1	528 1 3	5,634 3 4	...	9,598 7 9	...	9,598 7 9	
10 Dinagepore	63 10 3	...	63 10 3	...	66 4 0	...	66 4 0	
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	5,045 2 0	1,205 8 8	6,250 10 8	177 8 0	321 15 6	0 5 0	322 4 6	
Rungpore	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	601 4 0	...	601 4 0	
Bograh	179 0 0	...	179 0 0	...	...	...	...
15 Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,423 14 4	1,733 9 11	12,157 8 3	177 8 0	10,587 15 3	0 5 0	10,588 4 3	
Darjeeling	796 11 4	168 1 3	964 12 7	2,213 0 0	2,139 11 0	...	2,139 11 0	
Julpigoree	...	...	...	7,186 3 0	903 1 3	...	903 1 3
Total	796 11 4	168 1 3	964 12 7	9,399 3 0	3,042 12 3	...	3,042 12 3	
Dacca	2,824 2 0	695 4 9	3,519 6 9	24 0 0	46,652 14 10	...	46,652 14 10	
Furzedpore	4,475 8 0	1,514 9 5	5,990 1 5	...	7,635 3 5	...	7,635 3 5	
29 Backersunge	239 0 0	101 0 0	340 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	
Mymensing	1,371 11 0	38 0 0	1,409 11 0	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
Cachar	...	...	...	...	17,393 13 7	...	17,393 13 7
Total	8,910 5 0	2,348 14 2	11,259 3 2	24 0 0	75,381 15 10	...	75,381 15 10	
Chittagong	694 0 0	97 8 0	791 8 0	...	8,911 2 6	215 0 0	9,126 2 6	
25 Noakhally	...	...	...	...	4,995 5 10	...	4,995 5 10
Tipperah	6,072 14 6	1,109 3 8	7,173 2 2	475 0 0	4,971 9 3	1,403 13 6	6,375 6 9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9,401 5 6	...	9,401 5 6
Total	6,766 14 6	1,197 11 8	7,964 10 2	475 0 0	28,179 7 1	1,618 13 6	29,798 4 7	
Patna	...	...	...	...	4,538 1 6	...	4,538 1 6
Gya	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	5,296 0 1	...	5,296 0 1	
30 Shahabad	...	...	...	...	3,044 12 11	...	3,044 12 11
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	13,807 1 5	299 4 0	13,806 5 5
Sarun	904 15 11	147 6 11	1,052 6 10	200 0 0	8,489 1 1	...	8,489 1 1	
Chumparun	406 0 0	26 0 0	432 0 0	...	120 1 0	...	120 1 0	
Total	1,310 15 11	182 6 11	1,493 6 10	200 0 0	34,795 2 6	299 4 0	35,094 6 0	
Monghyr	4,209 13 8	722 10 5	4,932 8 1	12 0 0	11,219 2 9	...	11,219 2 9	
35 Bhargulpore	4,50 12 7	317 5 0	4,368 1 7	...	1,736 3 3	...	1,736 3 3	
Purneah	2,638 14 11	195 13 6	2,834 12 5	3 12 0	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	
Southal Pergunnahs	100 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	...	3,863 15 8	...	3,863 15 8	
Total	10,999 9 2	1,236 12 11	12,236 6 1	15 12 0	16,994 5 8	...	16,994 5 8	
Cuttack	1,403 6 4	781 5 6	2,184 11 10	...	64 12 6	...	64 12 6	
Pooree	...	...	...	...	2,688 1 2	...	2,688 1 2
40 Balasore	2,035 6 10	96 10 8	2,132 1 0	...	588 7 0	...	588 7 0	
Total	3,438 13 2	878 0 2	4,316 13 4	...	3,341 4 8	...	3,341 4 8	
Hazareebaugh	6,849 8 8	299 0 11	7,058 9 7	596 3 1	...	...	...
Loharduggah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom	2,228 12 11	478 9 10	2,707 6 9	...	11,622 3 8	...	11,622 3 8	
Total	9,078 5 7	687 10 9	9,766 0 4	596 3 1	11,622 3 8	...	11,622 3 8	
45 Goalparah	...	...	...	12 4 0	...	...	...
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	924 5 0	...	924 5 0
Sebsaugor	...	...	...	...	822 12 9	...	822 12 9
50 Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	517 15 9	...	517 15 2
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	1,208 1 2	...	1,208 1 2
Khasi & Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	2,075 1 9	...	2,075 1 9
Total	...	...	...	12 4 0	5,548 4 5	...	5,548 4 5
GRAND TOTAL	71,114 4 0	13,028 4 9	84,142 8 9	13,290 14 1	2,06,628 15 5	1,918 6 6	2,08,547 5 11	

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Committees for the Financial Year 1872-73.

EXPENDITURE.

REPAIRS.				Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establish- ments other than Public Works Establish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.						
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
30,044 1 5	65 0 0	30,109 1 5	30,159 1 5	3,435 3 6	1,839 0 0	39,131 8 5	41,133 7 1	
3,580 6 3	3,580 6 3	3,580 6 3	767 10 1	9 1 6	4,357 1 10	16,712 15 4	
17,291 8 2	17,291 8 2	17,740 12 8	1,084 4 6	.....	18,125 1 2	21,284 3 10	
10,710 2 5	1,723 12 9	12,433 15 2	21,279 5 2	1,584 4 5	.....	22,863 9 7	47,079 8 10	
17,112 3 6	181 1 6	17,293 5 0	23,081 13 1	3,398 15 6	.....	31,432 11 7	63,298 5 0	
78,738 5 9	1,969 14 3	80,708 4 0	95,821 6 7	10,270 6 0	1,848 1 6	1,16,610 0 7	1,89,508 8 1	
70,573 0 11	70,573 0 11	71,865 4 5	3,982 0 9	.....	82,725 5 8	57,419 14 4	
44,050 9 1	93 1 3	44,143 10 4	44,314 12 10	1,684 15 6	292 0 0	50,537 1 1	18,729 14 0	
4,214 10 0	4,214 10 0	4,773 10 0	1,884 11 2	629 15 9	13,769 9 2	49,730 8 5	
1,18,838 4 0	93 1 3	1,18,931 5 3	1,30,953 11 3	7,551 11 5	821 15 9	1,47,031 15 11	1,25,880 4 9	
19,274 14 9	400 0 0	19,674 14 9	29,273 6 6	1,155 11 8	145 9 3	26,208 14 9	5,845 13 6	
12,039 5 0	12,039 5 0	12,105 9 0	1,331 10 6	245 9 0	13,746 6 9	12,346 13 10	
7,658 1 0	7,658 1 0	7,658 1 0	739 15 0	.....	8,398 0 0	10,734 14 9	
11,916 12 9	11,916 12 9	12,239 1 3	1,331 5 0	40 0 0	20,038 8 11	14,974 10 9	
10,550 14 11	10,550 14 11	11,162 2 11	1,013 0 0	107 13 6	12,303 0 5	15,911 6 4	
417 10 6	417 10 6	417 10 6	376 10 8	.....	973 5 2	11,983 11 6	
2,917 5 0	2,917 5 0	2,917 5 0	1,240 0 0	.....	4,167 5 0	6,771 10 6	
64,774 15 11	400 0 0	65,174 15 11	75,763 4 2	7,188 4 10	538 15 9	95,825 9 0	78,609 0 10	
20,936 14 5	25 0 0	20,961 14 5	23,101 9 5	624 2 0	203 11 3	27,107 3 3	40,774 3 4	
6,817 14 6	1,547 1 2	8,364 15 8	9,298 0 11	1,836 0 0	.....	18,290 3 11	6,046 0 3	
27,754 12 11	1,573 1 2	29,326 14 1	32,369 10 4	2,460 2 0	203 11 3	45,297 7 2	46,820 3 7	
2,992 2 1	17 0 0	3,009 2 1	49,662 0 11	1,716 0 0	8 0 0	54,929 7 8	910 0 0	
3,849 15 2	3,849 15 2	11,485 2 7	766 7 10	135 8 10	18,377 4 8	14,170 15 8	
7,913 11 9	300 0 0	.....	8,213 11 9	10,613 11 9	1,175 0 0	.....	12,128 11 9	4,294 9 5	
9,058 9 7	70 2 6	9,128 12 1	9,428 12 1	275 0 0	.....	11,113 7 1	3,432 14 11	
2,002 15 0	640 7 0	.....	2,649 6 0	3,649 6 0	672 0 0	.....	4,321 6 0	9,709 6 0	
10,877 2 11	10,877 2 11	28,271 0 6	5,040 0 0	690 2 7	34,001 3 1	26,146 1 1	
30,694 8 6	946 7 0	87 2 6	37,728 2 0	1,13,110 1 10	9,644 7 10	833 11 5	1,34,871 8 3	58,663 15 1	
6,885 14 6	1,079 0 2	.....	4,964 14 8	14,091 1 2	776 10 0	.....	15,659 3 2	18,197 11 8	
3,596 10 0	3,596 10 0	8,491 15 10	760 0 0	.....	9,241 15 10	2,028 2 11	
1,847 5 3	1,847 5 3	8,222 12 0	1,267 5 6	302 12 4	17,441 0 0	1,607 7 11	
813 6 9	813 6 9	10,214 12 3	667 0 0	520 11 0	11,392 7 3	9,111 7 10	
10,143 4 6	1,079 0 2	.....	11,222 4 8	41,020 9 3	3,450 15 6	823 7 4	53,734 10 3	30,844 14 4	
15,682 15 7	15,682 15 7	20,221 1 1	2,399 12 11	.....	22,620 14 0	32,299 11 6	
5,111 14 3	8,111 14 3	13,407 14 4	1,636 0 0	152 9 0	15,205 7 4	14,825 2 0	
20,509 4 0	64 4 9	20,573 8 9	23,618 5 8	4,355 5 0	.....	27,973 10 8	17,428 5 8	
35,859 12 0	500 0 0	36,359 12 0	49,966 1 5	2,190 0 0	5,086 13 1	57,222 14 6	78,557 15 11	
12,688 8 8	12,688 8 8	21,177 9 9	375 0 0	56 13 0	22,861 13 7	31,506 11 8	
10,704 13 8	10,704 13 8	10,824 14 8	1,973 15 9	.....	13,230 14 5	19,140 12 3	
1,03,557 4 2	564 4 9	1,04,121 8 11	1,39,215 14 11	12,930 1 8	5,276 3 1	1,59,115 10 6	1,93,758 11 0	
10,670 12 0	11 4 0	10,682 0 0	21,901 2 9	1,547 12 0	70 14 6	28,464 5 4	13,963 15 11	
11,510 7 0	198 0 0	11,708 7 6	13,434 10 9	1,508 4 7	105 3 3	19,476 4 2	43,163 5 1	
12,020 13 8	12,020 13 8	12,200 13 8	222 13 11	66 6 0	15,323 10 0	12,612 5 8	
4,565 6 3	4,565 6 3	8,434 5 11	1,190 5 6	12 14 0	9,738 9 5	23,477 3 1	
38,767 7 5	209 4 0	38,976 11 5	55,971 1 1	4,529 4 0	255 5 9	73,007 12 11	93,216 13 9	
14,192 1 1	65 2 0	14,257 3 1	14,321 15 7	240 4 7	14 0 0	16,770 0 0	13,957 5 4	
1,389 0 10	1,389 0 10	4,007 2 0	278 8 10	.....	4,355 10 10	8,893 1 5	
5,637 4 9	206 13 4	5,844 2 1	8,432 9 1	2,079 8 7	.....	10,644 3 2	5,796 6 6	
31,218 6 8	271 15 4	31,490 6 0	24,831 10 8	2,607 6 0	14 0 0	31,769 14 0	28,640 13 3	
1,721 0 0	1,721 0 0	1,794 0 6	.....	.....	9,448 13 2	17,015 4 8	
8,240 14 6	8,240 14 6	8,540 14 5	1,513 0 6	123 8 6	10,177 7 5	24,787 8 7	
5,259 12 2	5,259 12 2	8,259 12 2	1,167 14 2	.....	9,427 10 4	7,140 1 8	
861 15 5	861 15 5	12,484 3 1	1,666 1 0	.....	16,857 10 10	13,353 5 8	
19,456 10 6	19,456 10 6	31,078 14 2	4,346 15 8	123 8 6	45,911 9 9	62,296 4 7	
6,842 5 7	6,842 5 7	6,842 5 7	721 4 5	38 7 9	7,614 5 9	5,051 4 2	
16,229 4 2	1,080 8 0	.....	17,318 12 2	17,318 12 2	124 0 0	.....	17,442 12 2	6,940 4 8	
10,595 7 0	10,595 7 0	10,595 7 0	.....	.....	10,595 7 0	15,234 7 8	
9,441 4 2	9,441 4 2	10,365 9 2	540 8 0	26 0 0	10,932 1 2	3,632 8 10	
13,233 15 0	13,233 15 0	14,056 11 9	410 1 6	.....	14,466 13 3	296 3 0	
11,106 15 8	11,106 15 8	11,624 15 5	1,599 14 8	27 0 0	13,251 14 1	4,469 13 11	
.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	791 14 10	
10,011 3 4	10,011 3 4	10,011 3 4	236 0 0	.....	10,247 3 4	2,011 9 5	
13 4 6	13 4 6	2,088 6 3	230 5 3	653 6 3	2,972 1 0	17,035 5 3	
77,473 11 5	1,089 8 0	.....	78,563 3 5	84,111 7 10	3,862 1 10	744 14 0	88,730 11 8	55,462 7 7	
5,07,417 11 9	3,114 15 2	5,167 11 3	6,05,700 6 2	8,14,247 12 1	68,841 12 9	11,483 14 4	9,92,096 14 0	9,63,608 0 10	

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BERDWAN DIVISION.	1 Bardwan	July 29th*	2.48	Sky overcast	Transplantation of amun going on. Prospects of aus and amun fair except in Cutwa sub-division.	
	2 Bancoorah	" 26th	1.79	Generally showery; heavy rain in the north.	All crops are doing well. In some parts of the district the sugarcane has suffered from the attacks of some insects.	Several cases of cholera, both at head-quarters and in the district.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 26th	2.02	In western half of the district sky overcast, with frequent showers; very little rain in the east.	West of the railway, prospects are good and the people are busy planting out rice; but to the east the rainfall has been too light, and the amun crop will be a short one, if it ever gets sown at all.	Fever has re-appeared in a few villages to the south-west, but not where it was violent last year. This may be due to the holding off of rain.
	4 Midnapore	" 26th	1.20	Rain every day though only in showers. Last week from six to ten inches fell everywhere in the district.	Looking up in every quarter. The floods in the Cossye ultimately proved nearly the highest on record. Many inundations have been reported, but all casual; works and embankments stood, and the damage is partial.	
	5 Hooghly.	" 26th	1.05	Cloudy, with light showers; wind from south-east.	Whatever is left of the aus crop is doing well. Amun crop requires more rain. Jute doing very well.	
	Howrah	" 26th	2.30	Rain during first four days of the week throughout the district; strong winds during the latter part of week.	The ryots have commenced to transplant the amun, but more rain is required for this purpose. Sugarcane has much improved. Prospects of jute much the same as before.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 29th	1.73	Close, with light daily showers.	Crops generally doing well. Transplanting of amun steadily progressing, but in Satkherah and Basirhat more rain is required for the purpose.	Public health good.
	7 Nuddea	" 26th	1.04	Not sufficient rain	The aus rice is on the whole in pretty fair condition, but there has not been nearly enough rain for the amun crop. Indigo varies in different parts of the district, but on the whole is fair.	
	8 Jessore	" 26th	1.83	Cloudy, but very little rain.	Want of rain is very much felt. It is required both for the aus and the amun crops.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad	" 26th	1.75	Weather generally cloudy; some good showers at the beginning of the week.	Rain still much wanted, especially for the sowing and transplanting of amun. Aus, indigo, and sugarcane, doing well.	A few cases of cholera and small-pox still lingering in Berhampore and the city.
	10 Dinagepore	" 26th	1.05	Damp and steamy, with occasional showers, local, and not heavy.	More rain urgently required to enable the winter rice crop to be planted out.	

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	July 26th	0.07	Hot and dry; the last three days cloudy, with occasional drizzling and strong easterly wind.	The accounts of the bhadoi and amun paddy are not very favorable. The rain still holds off. And in the "Borin" or uplands the winter rice crop (aughany and hymunti) will be a very poor one, unless timely rain falls to help it on.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 26th	0.28	Close and cloudy weather, with occasional drizzling.	Rain is still urgently wanted, and the prospects of the standing crops are but little improved. Mulberry, sugarcane, indigo, and arahur crops, are however in good condition.	
	13 Rungpore	" 26th	0.56	Hot and cloudy	Very little rain; the crops look bad everywhere; very little of the winter rice crop is yet planted. Jute fair. Indigo good.	
	14 Bograh	" 26th	0.56	Very little rain during the week; the weather has been warmer than in the previous week.	The aus paddy is being reaped, but the crop has suffered from the want of rain. Much more rain is required for the amun crop, the sowing of which is hindered by the drought.	
	15 Pubna	" 26th	0.69	Weather cloudy, with slight showers of rain.	The prospect of aus dhan is not favorable; of amun dhan, fair. Indigo is being cut. Heavy rain is much wanted in all parts of the district.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 26th	1.52	The rainfall continues scanty. There have been several bright days during the week; the weather is warmer than usual, and the atmosphere somewhat heavy.	The crops in the plains have not yet suffered, but there are still complaints of want of rain. The heutee dhan on the highlands cannot be transplanted until there is more rain, but on the lowlands transplanting is progressing. In the hills the bhoota and murwa crops have sustained some further injury from the locusts which, however, seem to have pretty well disappeared now. Heavy rain is very much wanted.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 26th	1.87	Cloudy; close and occasional showers.	Good all round, but more rain would be beneficial.	
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 29th*	9.76	Rain daily. On the 28th 7.5.	Prospects of crops good, but some damage done in high lands. Rivers still low, but rising.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 26th	0.50	Cloudy and showery during the week, with intervals of sunshine.	The aus has already suffered seriously. The amun, though not progressing satisfactorily, is hoped, if there be more rain, will turn out well.	Rivers still rising.
	20 Backergunge	" 26th	1.36	Rainy and very damp	Fair, but more rain wanted.	
	21 Mymensing	" 26th	1.40	Generally cloudy, but no heavy continued rain.	More rain would be beneficial to the crops.	
	22 Sylhet	" 19th	4.64	Very hot and sultry,—as hot as it has been at any time of this year.	If the present dry weather continues much longer, the prospect of the crops will justify some anxiety. The present dry weather is most unseasonable and unfavorable to the crops. There seems, however, to be every hope of a change in the weather.	
	23 Cachar	" 19th	3.39	The days hot and sultry, with good deal of rain in the nights.	Tea good. Not enough rain for crops.	River low.

* Telegram of the 20th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)		1878.				
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	July 19th	2.55	With the exception of Monday and Friday, we have had nil, five days with strong south-west winds and occasional showers. Abundant rain in the south of the district.	Rain still wanted for the crops, which are in a backward state. Favorable reports from Cox's Bazar.	Cholera disease and dengue reported from the sub-division.
	25 Noakhally	" 19th	1.81	Rainy; very high winds on the 12th, 13th, and 14th July.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 26th	1.4	Gloom and drizzle, but no real rain.	Bad weather for the crops, and insects have attacked the rice crop to the south-east. Heavy rain is anxiously looked for.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 19th	2.23	Rain at intervals. Cool.	Paddy coming into ear. Heavy rain holding off to the detriment of seedlings and their transplanting.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 19th	0.58	Light rain; weather cloudy and very warm, with breaks of sunshine.	More rain wanted for cultivation and sowing.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 29th*	1.85	Weather cloudy, with heavy rain on the night of the 28th.	The rain of the 28th, may have done some injury to the bhadoi, but has done a deal of good to the rice crops.	Cholera is prevalent throughout the district, though not in an epidemic form, except in thanah Bekrum, where it is still raging.
	29 Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	30 Shahabad	" 26th	2	Seasonable	Serha dhan sown. Ropa dhan in nurseries. Broadest dhan sown. Prospects good. Bhadoi crops looking well.	Cholera still prevalent in many places, but abating in Arrah.
	31 Tirhoot	" 26th	1.91	Hot; easterly wind prevalent; rainfall of 3 to 5 inches in the north-east and south and south-east.	The rain that fell during the week has been beneficial to the indigo, cotton, &c. Prospects of bhadoi crop are more hopeful, but more rain is much wanted. Transplanting of dhan is going on.	A little cholera in parts of the district.
	32 Sarun	" 26th	1.51	Cloudy, with more or less rain; prevailing wind east.	The prospects of the crops have generally improved with the rains. The manufacture of indigo is going on, the plant is backward, and only an average outturn is said to be expected. Early paddy seedlings are being transplanted.	Cholera is slightly on the increase and small-pox on the decrease.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Chumparun	" 26th	.....	Sultry during the whole week.	No change. The prospects of the crops continue favorable. Rains wanted in Bothea sub-division.	
	34 Monghyr	" 26th	3.41	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Fair. Crops, though backward, look well.	A good deal of cholera in the district.
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 29th*	3.60	Heavy rain at Soopool and Banka sub-division.	All bhadoi crops very promising except in Madoopoorah. More rain very necessary to enable aughany rice to be transplanted.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 26th	1.37	Showery; rain very partial.	The bhadoi crop has suffered much from want of rain; unless rain falls heavily soon the aughany cannot be planted out. Indigo and makai are good.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 26th	3.17	Rain is deficient in quantity throughout the district, especially at Rajmahal and Mabertpore	Dhan-planting is backward and prospects not bright. Genera is not likely to give more than a medium crop.	

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.						
		1873.				
ORISSA DIVISION.	88 Cuttack	July 29th*	2.44	Rain at Juggutsingpore, Jajpore, and Kendrapara sub-divisions.	More rain needed and expected.	
	39 Pooree	" 19th	3.34	Cloudy, with moderate rain. Rainfall at Khoordha 2.46.	The sarud seed sown last week in certain pergunnahs has come up, and appears promising; sowing of sarud crop is going on in other places; weeding is going on in the Beali fields. In Khoordha the paddy crop appears good and promising; weeding has already commenced in low lands. Owing to the late heavy rains the fear of blight has been removed. Sugarcane and cotton plants are all good and promising.	
	40 Balasore	" 26th	4.23	Continuous moderate rain.	Crops progressing well. More rain said to be wanted in the south.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazareebaugh	" 26th	3.09	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, with drizzling rain. Heavy rain at the beginning of week; finer at the time of report.	The crops continue to progress favorably.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	" 26th	3.81	Seasonable	In Chota Nagpore transplanting has been commenced, and reports of the crops are very good. In Palamow sowings are going on actively, and the prospects are now favorable.	
43	Singbhoom	" 19th	2.29	It rained more or less nearly every day last week.	Greatly improved since last week, and prospects are very much brighter. If the rains continue, and the season be favorable, not much harm generally will have been done after all.	A few cases of cholera reported at Ghatsella, Dhalbhum, and Bamunghat.
44	Maunbhoom	" 26th	7.65	Very favorable	On account of the rains having set in late, the early crops will be deficient and late, but the prospects of the later crops are now very good.	A few cases of small-pox are still reported, and cholera continues to prevail.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 19th	1.16	The first part of the week was somewhat cool and wet, but the latter part was very hot and sultry.	Asu dhan is being harvested. Transplanting of winter crops retarded for want of rain. Other crops look well.	
46	Kamroop	" 28th*	2.28	The weather was hot, with occasional heavy rains.	Asu crop is almost gathered. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable. Shalce dhan is being transplanted.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 19th	1.80	Temperature unusually and constantly high, little or no breeze. The jungly leaves and shoots of many plants scorched by the sun.	Rice cultivation being carried on. Tea prospects continue favorable.	Cattle disease prevailing in various parts of the district.
48	Nowgong	" 19th	1.91	Weather very unseasonable and temperature most oppressive; clear bright sunny weather, but little rain.	Rain much wanted; the salce crop will suffer if seasonable rain does not fall soon. Tea doing fairly, but more rain wanted.	A few cases of cholera still reported from Gogoah. A great deal of low fever and bowel complaint flying about. A few deaths from cattle murrain still reported.
49	Sebsaugor	" 19th	1.95	Fair. One night rainfall 1.11. Weather very hot.	The sowing of salce dhan crop still goes on slowly; the crop will be a late one. Tea doing well.	Much sickness about, chiefly fever. Cattle disease still present.

* Telegram of the 29th July received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 28th July received on the 29th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
50	Luckimpore	July 19th	5.22	The whole week was hot and sultry. Thunder and lightning on the evening of the 18th. At North Luckimpore rain throughout the week; cool and cloudy.	Prospects of the crops good. Nursery rice being transplanted.	Public health good.
51	Naga Hills	" 12th	1.55	Seasonable throughout the district.	The rain that has fallen during the past week has greatly improved the prospects of the crops in the hills.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 19th	1.58	The weather has been oppressive and sultry.	The standing crops are healthy in appearance, but rain is much needed, and damage may be caused if it does not fall shortly.	Cholera has re-appeared at villages on the lower slopes of the hills near Thella.
53	Garro Hills	" 19th	1.17	Weather has been fair on the whole during the week. There have been some good showers, with sun afterwards, which is what is wanted for the crops. On the 19th strong south-east wind.	The crops near Tura look very well. In places the dhan is being cut, and the crop will be a good one. The cotton crop looks fair, though the plants are yet young. The vegetables are coming on well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29th July 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 12th July 1873.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	4.13	4.03	27.24	19th July.	
		Cutwa	2.59	3.03	17.93	ditto.	
		Culina	3.70	3.52	17.37	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	6.48	3.16	23.04	ditto.	
		Raneesgunge	1.71	4.65	16.09	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	4.08	4.27	17.08	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	1.16	6.85	21.32	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	8.23	Not rec.	18.78	12th July.	
		Midnapore	2.44	6.31	20.90	19th July.	
	Midnapore	Tumlook	3.25	9.28	25.18	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	2.71	7.25	25.53	ditto.	
Burdwan.	Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office	1.63	7.95	20.29	ditto.	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.27	8.60	23.67	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2.48	3.66	20.05	ditto.	
		Serampore	3.22	6.19	21.50	ditto.	
Howrah	Howrah	3.80	4.74	20.96	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahe	Saugor Island	1.90	6.20	20.03	ditto.	
		Calcutta	2.84	3.11	18.36	ditto.	
		Alipore	1.51	3.72	18.73	ditto.	
		Dispensary	1.75	3.83	18.00	ditto.	
		Jail	3.13	2.35	19.65	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	1.61	2.30	13.31	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	6.22	4.84	26.11	ditto.	
		Barripore	4.00	5.45	23.15	ditto.	
		Satkerah	1.61	1.87	21.04	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	3.16	6.00	21.93	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	1.42	4.05	16.96	ditto.	
Kishnaghur		3.90	2.39	18.09	ditto.		
Bongong		2.17	1.57	16.58	ditto.		
Meherpore		4.52	4.13	21.02	ditto.		
Chooandanzah		2.47	2.17	17.82	ditto.		
Jessore	Kooshtea	3.60	1.57	17.27	ditto.		
	Ranaghat	1.42	1.94	14.20	ditto.		
	Jessore	2.32	1.29	19.07	ditto.		
	Nurrail	1.81	2.41	25.53	ditto.		
	Khoolneah	1.43	2.60	20.04	ditto.		
	Jenadah	3.86	2.74	19.08	ditto.		
	Bagirhaut	3.10	1.31	25.20	ditto.		
	Magoorah	5.33	1.97	25.19	ditto.		
	Borhamppore	1.45	2.08	11.94	ditto.		
	Ramporehaut	1.44	1.88	9.32	ditto.		
Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	2.11	3.14	10.19	ditto.		
	Jungipore	0.31	6.51	16.69	ditto.		
	Azimungo	4.50	1.66	13.00	ditto.		
	Lalgolla	3.06	4.82	21.01	ditto.		
	Dinagepore	2.65	1.24	26.22	ditto.		
	Maldah	1.57	1.79	10.37	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	1.22	2.66	14.41	ditto.		
	Natore	2.00	1.65	18.41	ditto.		
	Rungpore	1.93	0.15	25.85	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunge	2.77	6.41	23.56	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagepore	Titallya	3.78	0.19	44.17	ditto.	
		Bogra	2.71	1.94	17.97	ditto.	
		Pubna	1.99	2.51	19.90	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	1.62	1.40	15.20	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.40	30th June.	
		Hospital	9.70	5.98	42.96	10th July.	
		Julpigoree	7.18	0.72	50.97	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	5.35	0.60	71.36	ditto.	
		Bodah	1.45	0.76	38.13	ditto.	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	9.79	1.20	77.97	ditto.		
	Buxa	7.75	2.47	92.62	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca	1.43	1.36	31.04	ditto.	
		Hospital	1.73	1.67	24.28	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	3.13	3.98	33.28	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	2.85	1.40	20.88	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	1.45	1.86	23.72	ditto.	
		Goalundo	2.37	2.41	19.65	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	2.14	3.35	25.48	ditto.	
		Porozpore	4.55	1.87	27.69	ditto.	
		Madanipore	1.64	2.24	28.90	ditto.	
		Patocakhally	5.80	4.61	43.76	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	9.88	3.33	34.67	ditto.	
Mymensing	Mymensing	2.28	Nil	35.06	ditto.		
	Jamsalpore	1.19	1.67	23.18	ditto.		
	Atteah	1.35	4.84	21.27	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	2.21	7.16	33.95	ditto.		
	Sylhet	3.10	4.80	68.29	ditto.		
Cachar	Cachar	4.50	3.39	56.49	ditto.		
	Hylakandy	1.42	Not rec.	45.58	12th July.		
	Koyah	1.87	1.84	33.09	19th July		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Telegraph Office	2.80	2.40	36.40	ditto.	
		Jail	2.81	2.54	38.40	ditto.	
		Cor's Bazar	17.77	14.29	84.27	ditto.	
		Noakhally	7.08	8.26	53.98	ditto.	
		Comillah	1.20	1.75	35.80	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	0.70	1.33	36.21	ditto.	
		Bungamtee Hill	0.47	2.23	30.03	ditto.	
		Hill Tipperah	0.25	0.58	27.10	ditto.	

From 1st February.

Not received 20th June to 5th July.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 12th July 1873.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	2.48	3.25	10.51	19th July.	
		Behar	1.40	1.00	6.66	ditto.	
		Barh	2.28	3.94	11.32	ditto.	
		Dinapore (Jail & Cantonment)	2.50	3.20	12.06	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	1.20	3.70	9.45	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.97	3.71	7.96	ditto.	
		Arungabad	2.63	9.22	15.01	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	5.15	6.97	16.14	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	6.00	5.94	15.54	ditto.	
		Arrah	7.45	3.23	14.93	ditto.	
Sasseram		7.09	4.75	6.58	ditto.		
Ruxar		2.50	1.55	17.75	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bhuboah	4.72	5.60	12.42	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	1.21	2.22	11.21	ditto.	
		Durighangah	4.61	0.78	14.11	ditto.	
		Hajeehpore	1.72	5.27	14.59	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhobani	2.36	1.74	18.20	ditto.	
		Seetamarree	3.30	1.00	14.55	ditto.	
		Tajpore	3.80	1.27	11.88	ditto.	
		Chuprah	4.48	3.97	11.24	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan	1.80	2.56	20.02	ditto.	
		Moteehari	4.00	1.00	20.62	ditto.	
Bettiah		3.21	1.10	20.62	ditto.		
Monghyr		0.62	1.92	9.92	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begoeserai	1.26	4.35	9.92	ditto.	
		Jamouie	1.40	8.77	18.12	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	0.92	3.28	11.71	ditto.	
		Sopool	0.57	1.42	9.94	ditto.	
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	1.60	1.40	14.74	ditto.	
		Banka	3.22	4.23	16.32	ditto.	
		Samborsah	0.17	1.15	9.20	ditto.	
		Purneah	2.75	1.00	17.60	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	2.11	0.48	20.29	ditto.	
		Arrareah	0.33	0.52	16.40	ditto.	
Deoghur		5.06	2.52	16.67	ditto.		
Janitara		4.13	Not rec.	5.07	12th July.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Rajnehal	1.45	ditto.	7.48	ditto.	
		Pakour	1.40	1.57	6.41	10th July.	
		Nya-Doomka	1.86	4.43	18.12	ditto.	
		Godda	1.00	2.60	11.85	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	2.40	1.40	11.90	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	2.64	1.41	14.08	ditto.	
		Jajipore	0.20	0.45	14.00	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	2.70	2.10	21.40	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jagatsingapore	0.11	1.97	12.04	ditto.	
		False Point	1.00	2.70	14.95	ditto.	
Pooree		0.01	3.34	12.41	ditto.		
Khurdah		1.18	2.50	13.81	ditto.		
Balasore	Balasore	0.40	3.34	17.86	ditto.		
	Bhuddruck	Nil	0.85	10.06	ditto.		
	Jellasore	0.45	7.83	19.65	ditto.	From 1st April.	
	Sorah	0.50	1.97	9.25	ditto.	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Chandbally	0.73	1.59	9.72	ditto.	ditto.
		Sambalpor	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.72	21st June.	
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.					
		Hazarreebaugh	Hazarreebaugh { Jail	2.97	8.44	17.01	19th July
	Hazarreebaugh { Dispensary		2.58	7.92	16.01	ditto.	
	Pachumba		3.15	10.57	21.75	ditto.	
	Ranchee		2.21	0.72	17.79	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Palamow	7.30	3.19	15.23	ditto.	
		Chyehassa	1.10	3.56	15.90	ditto.	
		Purulia	3.45	8.26	19.19	ditto.	
Gobudpore		4.20	0.90	19.17	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	2.17	1.26	46.18	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	8.10	0.55	57.77	ditto.	
		Gowhatty	2.84	0.15	33.07	ditto.	
		Burpettah	3.75	9.87	45.65	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpor	0.95	Not rec.	41.20	12th July.	
		Mungledye	5.00	ditto.	41.63	ditto.	
		Nowgonk	0.11	1.68	30.91	19th July.	
		Seehsaugor	3.16	Not rec.	47.84	12th July.	
	Seehsaugor	Golghat	4.04	ditto.	39.33	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	2.57	ditto.	31.80	ditto.	
Nazeerah		2.64	ditto.	46.67	ditto.		
LUCKIMPORE.	Luckimpore	Dobrooghur	4.27	ditto.	52.67	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	6.19	ditto.	56.34	ditto.	
		Suddya	5.08	ditto.	45.88	ditto.	
		Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto.	19.94	5th July.	
	Naga Hills	Shillong	1.22	ditto.	30.32	12th July.	
		Jacowai	1.51	ditto.	47.50	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee	20.38	ditto.	100.00	ditto.	
		Tura	3.94	1.17	51.21	19th July.	
	Garohills	Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.07	5th July.	
		Akyab	10.90	12.70	91.30	19th July.	

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th July 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	20th	10	29.503	29.521	87.0	83.0	83	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.418	29.436	88.8	83.1	74	S S W	...	0.07	S	
	21st	10	29.532	29.550	87.0	81.2	85	S S W	...	...	K	
		16	29.481	29.499	87.2	80.2	91	S S W	...	0.51	...	o, t, d
	22nd	10	29.548	29.566	87.8	83.0	80	E by S	...	0.12	C, K	
		16	29.419	29.437	91.5	81.3	73	E by S	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.503	29.521	85.0	82.0	87	E by N	...	...	...	o, scuds.
		16	29.396	29.414	87.6	83.8	83	E	...	0.20	S	
	24th	10	29.495	29.513	85.6	83.5	91	E S E	...	0.13	K	scuds.
SAUGOR ISLAND.		16	29.432	29.450	86.5	82.0	81	S S E	...	0.08	K	
	25th	10	29.560	29.578	86.4	82.5	83	S	...	0.02	K, C	
		16	29.463	29.481	88.5	83.0	78	S S W	...	...	...	o
	26th	10	29.564	29.582	85.5	81.5	83	S W	...	...	...	o
		16	29.411	29.429	87.0	82.5	81	S	...	...	...	o
	20th	10	29.510	29.518	87	83	83	S S E	6.4	...	N	b, u
		16	29.442	29.448	89	83	76	S	9.2	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	21st	10	29.542	29.548	91	85	77	S W	3.1	...	N	l, u
		16	29.498	29.504	82	81	95	E	5.1	0.20	N	r, o
	22nd	10	29.540	29.546	89	82	73	E	5.2	0.30	N	l, n
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.401	29.407	89	83	76	E S E	8.8	0.20	N	l, p, u
	23rd	10	29.484	29.470	84	82	91	N E	8.7	0.10	N	o, p, u
		16	29.371	29.377	89	81	69	E S E	11.7	0.10	N	b, u
	24th	10	29.482	29.488	87	83	83	S S E	3.9	0.40	N	b, p, scuds.
		16	29.426	29.432	88	82	76	S S E	12.2	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	25th	10	29.563	29.569	88	82	76	S W	8.0	0.20	N	b, u, scuds.
		16	29.498	29.504	88	82	76	S S W	2.2	...	N	b, scuds.
	26th	10	29.503	29.509	89	82	73	W S W	18.3	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.472	29.478	87	82	79	S W	19.9	...	N	o
	20th	10	29.492	29.584	87	80	72	S S E	4.6	...	...
MADRAS.		16	29.409	29.501	86	81	79	S W	10.2	...	K, KS	
	21st	10	29.529	29.621	87	81	76	E	3.2	...	K	b
		16	29.462	29.554	84	80	83	S S W	7.3	...	K, KS	g
	22nd	10	29.534	29.626	86	79	72	N	4.2	9.30	K, KC, C	b
		16	29.401	29.492	80	82	73	N N W	3.6	...	KS	b, o
	23rd	10	29.509	29.601	86	79	72	E	4.8	...	C, CS, K	b
		16	29.416	29.508	87	79	68	S E	10.1	...	C, CK, KS	b
	24th	10	29.581	29.673	86	80	75	E	8.3	...	K, KS	
		16	29.496	29.588	86	78	68	E S E	11.1	...	C, K, KS	b
	25th	10	29.616	29.708	83	80	87	E S E	7.7	1.30	KS	p, g
CUTTACK.		16	29.514	29.603	85	81	83	S E	14.6	0.30	K, C	l, v
	26th	10	29.593	29.685	85	81	83	S E	6.6	0.10	K, KS, N	
		16	29.474	29.566	84	81	87	S W	10.9	0.20	K, KS	p
	19th	10	29.689	29.719	93	75	40	W by N	14	...	...	c
		16	29.541	29.574	96	73	29	W by N	11	...	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29.685	29.715	92	74	39	W by N	15	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.568	29.598	93	77	45	N by E	13	...	...	cloudy.
	21st	10	29.738	29.768	92	72	24	W by N	18	...	...
		16	29.642	29.672	87	79	63	E	10	...	...	cloudy.
	22nd	10	29.748	29.778	91	75	44	W by N	16	0.11	...	c
AKHAB.		16	29.618	29.648	97	75	32	N W by W	11	...	...	cloudy.
	23rd	10	29.727	29.757	87	74	51	W by S	13	0.34	...	cloudy.
		16	29.598	29.628	84	78	75	N E by E	6	0.09	...	cloudy.
	24th	10	29.754	29.784	89	76	52	W	15	0.27	...	c
		16	29.636	29.666	95	75	31	W by N	11	0.02	...	c
	25th	10	29.801	29.831	91	76	47	W by S	13	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.670	29.700	91	76	47	S W	8	...	...	cloudy.
	26th	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20th	10	29.435	29.517	88	79	65	W S W	1.9	0.20	C, K	b
AKHAB.		16	29.344	29.425	92	80	57	W S W	3.5	...	C, K, N	u
	21st	10	29.485	29.567	87	79	68	W	1.9	...	K, KS, C	
		16	29.429	29.511	88	80	69	W S W	5.9	...	KS, N	d
	22nd	10	29.472	29.554	99	81	69	W N W	1.3	...	K, KS, C	
		16	29.375	29.458	80	78	91	W S W	3.3	1.10	N	r
	23rd	10	29.410	29.492	85	81	83	W	2.2	0.10	KS, N, C	
		16	29.310	29.393	82	80	1	N N W	1.1	0.40	KS, N, C	
	24th	10	29.428	29.511	80	78	91	W S W	2.0	...	N	r
		16	29.363	29.446	82	79	87	S	6.1	0.10	N	d
	25th	10	29.523	29.605	84	78	75	S W	3.7	...	CK, N, C	
AKHAB.		16	29.419	29.501	88	81	72	S W	5.5	...	K, N, C	
	26th	10	29.554	29.636	88	80	63	W S W	2.7	0.20	C, CK, K	
		16	29.469	29.490	90	80	63	W S W	6.7	...	CK, C	
	20th	10	29.675	29.596	84	81	87	S	0.5	0.20	...	g
		16	29.486	29.507	83	79	83	S S W	2.0	...	...	b, g
	21st	10	29.613	29.634	84	80	83	S S E	0.3	...	...	b, g, t
		16	29.514	29.535	84	79	79	S S E	4.1	...	...	b, g, t
	22nd	10	29.580	29.602	82	80	91	S E	2.1	0.00	...	p, g
		16	29.511	29.532	84	79	79	S S E	4.1	0.10	...	b
	23rd	10	29.583	29.604	85	81	83	S S E	2.4	0.70	...	l, g
AKHAB.		16	29.528	29.547	83	79	83	S	5.5	...	...	g
	24th	10	29.693	29.715	79	78	95	S	3.5	1.30	...	o, g
		16	29.598	29.620	81	78	86	S	4.1	0.10	...	o, g
	25th	10	29.720	29.742	81	78	86	S S W	3.6	0.20	...	o, g
		16	29.625	29.646	83	80	87	S	k	0.30	...	o, g
	26th	10	29.703	29.725	79	78	95	W N W	1.1	0.90	...	r
		16	29.585	29.608	83	80	87	S W	0.8	0.20	...	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of June 1873.

N.B.—The barometrin data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.							
		MEAN OF				SOLAR.				GROSS NOCTURNAL.				MEAN OF				HIGHEST MAX.				LOWEST MIN.									
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Mean of max.		Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.				Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.	No. of days.
								Day.	Night.					Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.								
Port Blair	100	29.688	...	29.721	29.655	...	0.06	124.6	6h	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.26	30
Madras	97	29.687	...	29.725	29.649	...	.116	112.9	28h	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.95	12
Vizagapatam	31	29.560	29.546	29.589	29.564	.095	112.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	4
Ayab	21	29.623	...	29.665	29.574	29.618	.091	129.2	9h	15.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.38	26
Pulac-Poel	18.7	29.634	...	29.516	29.574	29.584	.090	159.7	24h	17.0	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	8
Cuttack	80	29.486	29.463	29.501	29.395	29.569	.086	143.8	24h	15.1	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	8
Singor Island	6	29.537	29.527	29.500	29.483	29.569	.086	143.8	24h	15.1	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	8
Chittagong	90	29.527	29.503	29.563	29.475	29.565	.085	140.3	23d	15.7	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.78	15
Calcutta	18.11	29.557	29.489	29.647	29.451	.193	141.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.30	10
Dacca	30	29.498	...	29.541	29.441	...	.100	148.7	12h	16.0	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	14
Dacca	35	29.516	...	29.556	29.443	29.543	.092	145.3	22d	16.2	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Shibpur	68.91	29.492	...	29.543	29.432	29.515	.118	132.0	29h	16.0	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Barrackpore	3.014	27.556	...	27.589	27.500	27.570	.083	166.7	29h	16.0	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Barrackpore	64	29.438	29.430	29.431	29.370	29.461	.111	156.5	3rd	16.0	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Bye	347	Not recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Patna	179	29.255	...	29.347	29.226	...	.121	158.4	2nd	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Bengal	160.4	29.323	29.319	29.371	29.260	29.344	.111	164.0	2nd	16.5	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Darjeeling	6,945	29.252	29.234	29.263	29.236	29.268	.033	123.0	24h	14.0	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Surjapoor	386	29.179	...	29.226	29.117	29.186	.112	107.7	28h	11.7	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Baikalparah	262.74	29.218	29.253	29.263	29.175	29.207	.093	164.4	4h	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17
Baikalparah	879.7	29.534	29.522	29.609	29.479	29.527	.130	157.9	4h	16.0	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.21	17

CALCUTTA—JUNE 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	29.543	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	81.9	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	81	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	12.64
ditto ditto of 1873	507	ditto ditto of 1872	...	88.2	ditto ditto of 1873	...	77	Actual fall in 1873	...	4.30
Defect in 1873	...	Excess in 1873	...	3.8	Defect in 1873	...	4	Defect in 1873	...	8.38

CALCUTTA,

The 30th July 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Variable.			
Port Blair	29.790	80.9	...	...	...	1	...	51	3	5	...	...	89 S, 51 W	...	1.42
Madras	29.694	80.6	1	2	2	7	4	6	35	3	...	...	57 S, 75 W	3.88	...
Vizagapatam	29.591	90.1	...	...	10	10	15	12	56	8	...	...	49 S, 57 W	10.78	5.89
Akyab	29.644	81.2	2	5	6	20	35	16	4	2	...	...	60 S, 7 E	58.1	1.64
Falae Point	29.553	87.0	...	3	...	0	6	77	8	6	10	1	70 S, 44 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.546	89.6	4	2	3	9	25	19	21	7	8	1	56 S, 41 W	97.3	5.37
Saugor Island	29.543	88.3	1	1	3	8	65	23	7	3	...	...	78 S, 14 W	31.44	2.17
Chittagong	29.618	82.8	3	4	17	43	26	12	3	...	10	...	60 S, 33 E	18.19	2.90
Calcutta	29.525	88.2	2	2	3	16	59	24	8	4	...	...	69 S, 8 W	166.1	...
Jessore	29.518	87.8	...	1	1	29	29	5	...	3	1	...	75 S, 13 E	137.2	8.78
Dacca	29.552	84.8	1	2	1	18	56	8	1	...	...	...	28 S, 7 E	176.1	3.07
Silchar	29.583	81.8	15	14	18	5	8	8	21	18	...	...	19 S, 21 W	69.7	1.40
Hazareebaugh	29.491	92.9	5	2	3	11	12	12	14	31	...	...	36 W	236.9	3.97
Berhampore	29.497	89.3	3	11	6	30	37	16	4	1	8	...	53 S, 18 E	174.5	4.13
Gya	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	29.491	97.2	...	9	19	1	...	...	14	4	11	...	22 N, 47 E	...	7.45
Monghyr	29.481	90.2	8	30	38	8	3	8	4	10	19	...	44 N, 65 E	93.8	4.93
Darjeeling	...	...	1	4	16	19	17	21	36	2	4	...	33 S, 26 W	...	1.65
Gawalparah	29.565	81.0	14	8	26	5	22	...	19	12	...	...	77 N, 71 E	143.8	1.90
Benares	29.473	97.6	3	5	14	4	5	12	35	7	34	...	24 S, 89 W	94.4	6.17
Roorkee	29.384	96.5	...	9	...	26	1	43	1	4	35	...	35 S, 13 W	118.8	8.74

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,366	1,31,241 8 3	12,030 0 5	5,06,097 0	2,65,086 7 9	24,299 11 11	86,330 1 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	102 8 6	9 8 0	.....	207 1 7	18 19 8	28 7 8
For previous 5 days of half-year ...	85,760	91,859 4 9	8,420 8 9	4,61,539 20	2,11,005 1 0	19,402 12 7	27,823 1 4
Total for 12 days	1,88,966	2,23,100 13 0	20,450 18 2	10,56,636 20	4,76,751 8 9	43,702 4 6	64,158 2 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,178	1,14,861 8 6	10,528 19 6	4,54,667 30	2,07,719 12 7	19,040 19 7	29,569 19 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	89 11 0	8 4 6	.....	162 4 6	14 17 6	23 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,86,257	2,16,246 14 10	19,822 12 0	9,07,263 20	4,56,972 8 1	41,889 2 11	61,711 15 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,918	8,455 1 11	775 1 0	96,375 0	11,386 5 3	1,043 14 11	1,818 15 11
Or per mile of railway ...	...	37 13 3	3 9 4	...	50 15 2	4 13 6	8 2 9
For previous 5 days of half-year ...	3,701	7,584 15 7	676 19 2	47,471 20	11,374 1 6	1,042 12 6	1,719 11 8
Total for 12 days ...	6,619	15,849 1 6	1,452 0 2	83,864 20	22,760 6 9	2,086 7 5	3,538 7 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,086	9,410 0 11	862 12 10	29,833 0	7,468 2 3	684 11 7	1,547 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	42 1 8	3 17 2	...	33 6 8	3 1 3	6 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,755	17,548 2 11	1,607 13 4	64,521 20	15,912 2 9	1,458 12 4	3,096 5 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	31,037½	24,835 3 9	2,281 2 11	80,688 26	21,349 1 4	1,956 19 11	4,238 2 10
Or per mile of railway ...	202	159 6 2	14 11 6	516 0	136 6 8	12 10 1	27 1 7
For previous two weeks of half-year ...	53,296½	33,413 13 6	3,062 18 7	1,57,128 38½	34,587 7 19	3,170 10 5	6,233 9 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	84,954	58,299 0 9	5,341 1 6	2,37,817 24½	55,936 9 2	5,127 10 4	10,471 11 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,984	14,616 11 6	1,339 17 3	1,49,202 5	36,419 5 5	3,338 8 10	4,678 6 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	179	93 6 4	8 11 3	953 0	232 11 5	21 6 7	29 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	81,017	45,969 7 9	4,131 7 5	4,21,267 39	1,02,762 10 0	9,419 18 2	13,551 5 7

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,523	2,051 0 0	205 2 0	2,857 0	262 0 0	26 4 0	231 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	56	75 0 0	7 10 0	105 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	8 10 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	2,274½	1,630 0 0	163 0 0	5,726 0	506 0 0	50 12 6	213 12 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,797½	3,681 0 0	368 2 0	8,583 0	768 0 0	76 16 0	444 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ASSIGNMENT FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENT FROM THE RENTAL OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND RYOTWAREE DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873.

READ—

Resolution No. 652, dated 17th May 1873, recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department, and communicated to this Government under Agricultural Department's endorsement No. 570, dated 14th July.

Read also—

Bengal Government letters to the Government of India—

No. 3659, dated 28th September 1871.

„ 3503, „ 19th August 1872
 „ 1467, „ 4th October „
 „ 4446, „ 7th „ „
 „ 4450, „ 8th „ „
 „ 1731, „ 30th „ „
 „ 585, „ 11th February 1873.

1. RESOLUTION.—In the above-mentioned letters the Government of Bengal addressed the Government of India—

- (a) soliciting a reconsideration of the orders prohibiting the assignment of 3 per cent. on the revenue of Government estates (khas mehals) for local purposes ;
- (b) reporting the re-settlements of Palamow and the Dooars, and asking that 5 per cent. of the gross Government rental might be assigned for local roads and primary schools in those tracts ;
- (c) representing that under the District Road Cess Act nearly half the road cess had to be paid by the zemindar or other landlord, and a little more than one-half by the ryot ; and that on Government estates (khas mehals) it would be fair that Government, as it enjoyed the full rental paid by the ryots, should pay the landlord's share of the road cess ;
- (d) soliciting permission to set aside, at all future temporary settlements in Bengal, a percentage on the assumed gross rental for primary schools as well as for the maintenance of local roads.

2. The Government of India has now been pleased to pass orders on these representations to the following effect, namely :—

- (a) That the 3 per cent. Government Estates Improvement Fund, in accordance with the Supreme Government orders of 1870, is being gradually abolished ; that it will become extinct on the 31st March 1874 ; and that it cannot be revived in its old form.
- (b) That from the 1st April 1874, the Government, as proprietor of estates scattered through the permanently-settled districts of Bengal, will assign from the proceeds of such estates 3 per cent. on the gross amount of the Government land revenue collected therefrom, to be devoted to local roads, water supply, and other local improvements, and also to primary education. In any district to which the District Road Cess Act may apply or may hereafter be applied, money derived from this 3 per cent. assignment will supply the place of the landlord's share of the road cess which might equitably, though not according to the letter of the Act, be claimable from Government.
- (c) That one anna for every rupee finally credited to Government, or one-seventeenth of the *net* land revenue levied in each district of Assam and in the Bhootan Dooars, be assigned to form a district local fund for local purposes in each district. This assignment is not to be claimed in respect of revenue which does not reach the treasury, that is to say, in respect of unrealised balances or of percentages allowed to mouzahdars or lessees.
- (d) That in the recently settled tract of Palamow (Lohardugga district) only the 3 per cent. on the net Government revenue allowed in other estates is to be assigned to the district local fund.
- (e) That these assignments are to take effect from the 1st April 1874, and are to continue till resettlement only ; and that " whenever the revenue of estates or of a district affected by these orders is re-settled, a rate of one anna on the rupee may be separately imposed, as in other parts of India," for purposes of local improvement.
- (f) That an effort should be made to recover a contribution proportionate to the assignments now made from any owner of revenue-free lands in Assam or the other districts affected by the resolution.

3. The Bengal Government is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for the consideration which has been shown to Bengal, and especially to the outlying less advanced parts of the country, by these orders.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the resolution under consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor would take opportunity to assure the Government of India that the accumulated balances of the *Government Estates Improvement Fund* were more than a year ago distributed to the several districts in proportion to the share claimable by each, and that the income of the fund since accruing has been enjoyed by the district wherein it may have accrued. With reference to paragraph 8, the Lieutenant-Governor would assure the Supreme Government that the assignments now made shall be spent strictly within the districts to which they may belong. The Lieutenant-Governor would even go further, and he will direct Commissioners of the permanently settled districts to see that the greater part of the assignments from the rental of Government estates is spent on primary schools, village roads, and water supply, in the identical estates in respect of which the assignments may be made. In road cess districts, however, a portion of the 3 per cent. assignment, equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year, must be placed at the disposal of the district road committee.

4. The Board of Revenue, in consultation with the Accountant-General, will issue the necessary orders for giving effect to the instructions of the Government of India as summarised in paragraph 2, clauses (a), (b), (d), and (e), of this resolution.

5. The Commissioner of Assam and the Officiating Commissioner of Cooch Behar will give effect to the orders summarised at clause (c) of paragraph 2 (above). The Dooars settlement was made for a short term of years, so no question can there arise regarding the application of clause 2, paragraph 10, of the Government of India's resolution. In Assam the *rates* of settlement were settled three years ago. Over the whole of Assam there takes place a yearly verification of holdings (much like the so-called annual jumma bundee of Madras in former times). The Lieutenant-Governor is clear that the annual verification of holdings cannot be considered an annual resettlement; and that until the settlement rates are changed, the additional one anna on the rupee for local rating cannot be imposed in Assam.

6. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore will be requested to take steps for securing that the Palamow assignment shall be spent within that subdivision alone for the present.

7. The Commissioner of Assam will consider and report what orders and steps, executive or legislative, will be necessary to enable the officer charged with lakhiraj inquiries in Assam to impose on lakhirajdars a local rating of one anna in the rupee on the assumed annual value of their holdings. The holders of land in fee-simple may be considered to be lakhirajdars. They are all liable to a rate for road cess if Government should think fit to introduce the Act, but there is a difficulty about any rate for education. The Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider any suggestion the Commissioner of Assam may see fit to offer upon this subject.

8. There remains the question of the proportion of each district assignment which should be allotted to each of the objects mentioned by the Government of India's resolution, namely—

(a) Primary schools.

(b) Material improvements, including roads, water supply, and other local objects.

The Lieutenant-Governor has already directed that in districts where the Road Cess Act may be in force, so much of the Government assignment as may be equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year should be made over to the district road committee for expenditure under the Act. He would now propose that—

(1) in Assam and the Dooars 2 per cent. on the net land revenue be devoted to primary schools, one per cent. to water supply and miscellaneous purposes, and the remainder (2·882 per cent.) to roads;

- (2) in Government estates, not situate in a district where road cess is levied, one per cent. may be devoted to primary schools, one-and-a-half per cent. to roads, and one-half per cent. to miscellaneous improvements;
- (3) in Government estates situate in districts where a road cess is levied, the balance remaining after defraying the landlord's share of the road cess should be spent, two-thirds on schools and one-third on miscellaneous improvements.

The Lieutenant-Governor has not finally decided upon this distribution of the assignment; and he is ready to consider any recommendations which Commissioners may make for modifying the proposed distribution before the 1st January 1874. The share of the assignment given to primary schools and roads would be spent by the district or sub-divisional school and road committees. But it would be an instruction to the committees to expend the school assignment entirely, and the road assignment as far as possible within the estates in respect of which the money was assigned. The small assignment for miscellaneous improvements would be spent, within the estates or lands contributing, under the orders of the Collector in accordance with such instructions as the Commissioner might from time to time issue.

9. The Government of India's resolution touches upon one other point (at paragraph 2), that—

“in other provinces (as Bombay and Madras) in which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators, the cost of works of irrigation, drainage, or embankments required for the increase or maintenance of the public revenues, is defrayed from the imperial revenues, being provided for in the imperial grant for public works;”

and it directs that, —

“in future, like works in Bengal, in Government estates, or in tracts of which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators on Government account, should be provided for in like manner at the charge of the imperial revenues. If the works are large, the projects should be separately entered in the estimates; if small, they should be carried out from the assignment for ‘minor works.’”

The previous orders on this subject were communicated to the Board of Revenue (Bengal Government orders, No. 3504, dated 10th August 1872, paragraph 4), and the Board was requested to advise Collectors that fully prepared projects and estimates for such works must be sent in punctually. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India extracted above, an early report will be called for from the Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Division.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

RESOLUTION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873.

READ—

This Government letter No. 145T, dated 2nd October 1872, calling for a revision of the Normal School Establishments with a view of making Bengal Normal Schools places for training teachers for Primary Schools.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction has obtained full reports upon the existing normal schools in the several provinces of Bengal, and he has now submitted a scheme for giving effect to the views of Government. The Director's memorandum setting forth his plan is to the following effect:—

“In the budget for the year 1872-73, the grant for normal schools was—

Higher class normal schools—

				Rs.	Rs.
Masters	..	..	..	30,000	
Stipends	..	..	..	23,000	
Contingencies	..	..	..	7,000	
					60,000

Lower class normal schools—

Masters	..	..	..	59,000	
Stipends	..	..	..	38,000	
Contingencies	..	..	..	7,000	
					1,04,000

Total 1,64,000

This total is exclusive of the assignment for grants-in-aid to private normal schools; these grants amount to about Rs. 20,000 per annum, much of which goes to aided training schools for native mistresses. The grant of Rs. 1,61,000 was reduced by Rs. 10,000 in the budget for the current year. This grant now gives us—

- (1) four expensive normal schools, costing about Rs. 15,000 a year a piece;
- (2) twenty-three less costly normal schools, costing on an average about Rs. 4,400 each.

“It is admitted, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered, that we should have a training school for primary schoolmasters in each district; and it would be desirable to have one normal school in each division to train, besides primary schoolmasters, teachers for middle-class vernacular schools, and to give such teachers a good grounding in surveying and practical science. To each normal school must be attached a model school or patshala to serve as a practising school for the pupil teachers. We are to give stipends in the first place to actual village teachers who may be induced to come to the normal schools for professional training, and also to young men of the same class who wish to qualify themselves to be village teachers; and we may allot a certain number of stipends to students in the higher normal schools who are qualifying and may engage to become teachers in middle-class vernacular schools.

“It is quite clear that the full patshala grant allotted to any school must be given to the substitute in charge of the patshala, while its teacher is absent at a normal school. Such a teacher should be allowed a stipend not exceeding Rs. 7 a month (the amount to be fixed by the managers of each school) while he is at the normal school, and he might be allowed an additional rupee per mensem after the first three months, provided he passes a prescribed examination with credit. The stipends of normal school students who are not actual schoolmasters should not exceed Rs. 4 a month. Normal school stipends or scholarships (as distinct from schoolmaster's stipends) should be awarded, as at present, to the candidates of good character who do best at the annual examination for admission.

“No English should be taught in any Government normal school. The colleges and schools affiliated to the University give a sufficient supply of teachers for English schools.

“On this scheme we should have ten higher normal schools, one for each division, except Cooch Behar and Chota Nagpore; and one extra for Tirhoot and the Behar districts north of the Ganges. The sites of these schools would be—

Hooghly.	Patna.
Calcutta.	Tirhoot.
Rampore Beaulah.	Bhaugulpore
Dacca.	Cuttack.
Chittagong.	Gowhaty.

" The establishments of these higher normal schools might be—

				Annual cost
				Rs.
	Rs.	Head master* on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to 300		
1	... on 300 a month.	...	...	21,000
1	... " 250 "	Establishment and contingencies, Rs. 120 per	...	
2	... " 200 "	mensem for each school	...	14,400
4	... " 150 "	Stipends at Rs. 200 per mensem (one-half for	...	
2	... " 100 "	primary school teachers and one-half for	...	
		the middle vernacular school teachers, gene-	...	24,000
		rally called pundits)	...	
10 in all			Total	59,400

" We might have second grade normal schools in the districts not provided with first grade (or aided) normal schools, and where the population of the district exceeds a million. The sites of these second grade normal schools would be twenty-one, namely—

Burdwan.	Sylhet.
Midnapore.	Tipperah.
Nuddca.	Gya.
Jessore.	Shahabad.
Moorshedabad.	Sarun.
Dinapore.	Chumparun.
Rungpore.	Monghyr.
Pubna.	Purneah.
Furreedpore.	Hazareebagh.
Backergunge.	Maunbhoom.
Mymensing.	

" The establishments might be—

	Rs.
Head master, at	70
Second master, at	30
Stipends	120
Contingencies	20
Total	240
or for 21 districts	60,480 per annum.

" For the smaller districts where the population is less than a million, namely—

Bancoorah,	Poorce,
Becrbhoom,	Balasore,
Maldah,	Singbhoom,
Bograh,	Goalparah,
Julpigoree,	Nowgong,
Cachar,	Sebsaugor,
Noacolly,	Luckimpore,

there might be a third grade normal school, with an establishment of—

	Rs.
Head master, on	50
Second master, on	20
Stipends	80
Contingencies	15
Total	165
or for 14 districts	27,720 per annum.

There would remain eight districts which either have aided normal schools or do not require normal schools at all. If additional help be required to enable aided normal schools to supply the full number of primary schoolmasters, perhaps such additional help could be given. The districts so circumstanced are—

Darjeeling.	Durrung.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Naga Hills.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Khasi Hills.
Lohardugga.	Garo Hills.

The total cost of this scheme would be—

	Rs.
10 First grade normal schools	59,400
21 Second ditto ditto	60,480
14 Third ditto ditto	27,720
Total	1,47,600

The practising schools, the Calcutta patshala, and the other model schools attached to normal schools, are not included in the above estimate, because the cost of such schools may, as is now the case, be legitimately met from the grant for vernacular or for primary schools."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the Director for having prepared this scheme, which Sir George Campbell had the opportunity of discussing verbally with the Director, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and with the Commissioner of Patna. The Patna normal school is the only institution of its kind where English is now taught in Bengal, and where normal school pupils are learning the ordinary University course. The Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, strongly recommends that the English teaching at normal schools be extended. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, accepts the general principle advocated by the Director that English should not be taught at our normal schools, and to this rule there should be no exception. The language taught at the normal schools should be the vernacular only, namely—

Bengali in	..	..	..	Bengal
Hindi in	..	..	..	Behar
Oorya in	..	..	..	Orissa
Assamese in	..	..	..	Assam

The Lieutenant-Governor would on no account diminish facilities for learning English in Behar, where Anglo-vernacular schools are comparatively few. He would be ready to sanction a cheap English school to take the place of the present English classes at the normal school, if the Commissioner finds such a school is desirable, or to use some of the money saved for additional English scholarships, if that is found desirable, after exhausting the scholarships already assigned.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor learns from Messrs. Atkinson and Woodrow that the reduction of the stipend grant to Rs. 200 a month at each of the first grade normal schools might cause difficulty; and that if money can be spared, it would be desirable to allow Rs. 300 for stipends at the larger schools. This modification of the Director's scheme is accordingly sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the plan whereby higher stipends are to be given to men who are actually schoolmasters, than to mere students who are qualifying with the view of becoming schoolmasters some day. But he considers that the maximum stipend for such pupils (georoos who are actually teachers of primary schools) should be Rs. 5, until they pass an examination after three months' normal school instruction. The maximum stipend for other students may be Rs. 4 a month as the Director proposes. It will be necessary for the Director to prescribe tests, so that any normal student who passes these tests at the half-yearly examination should be entitled to a certificate either as—

1st grade vernacular schoolmaster.	
2nd ditto ditto.	
1st grade primary schoolmaster.	
2nd ditto ditto.	

When this system of tests and certificates shall have been firmly established, district committees would probably arrange to give a slightly higher grant to schools or patshalas which employed the higher grades of certificated masters. It might hereafter be arranged that the higher stipends should be given only to those students who, having gained a second grade certificate, elected to stay on and study for a first grade certificate.

4. The only modifications which the Lieutenant-Governor deems it necessary to make in the proposed distribution and establishments of the normal schools are as follows:—

- (a) He would not have a first grade normal school in Tirhoot, where at present there are but few middle class schools. Recognising, however, the very large requirements of the district of Tirhoot, with its $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of souls and its 500 Government primary schools, he would have, besides a second grade normal school at Mozufferpore, a third grade normal school at Durbhangah.

- (b) As there will thus be only nine first class normal schools, one of the head-masterships on Rs. 200 may be struck out. The Lieutenant-Governor would not have agreed to head-masterships on Rs. 300 or 250 if we were now considering an entirely new scheme. But as there are already normal school-masterships on Rs. 300 and 250 filled by very competent men, he will allow these grades of masterships to stand for the present, the case to be considered when a vacancy occurs in either of those appointments.
- (c) As the Director and Mr. Woodrow consider that a second normal school at Baraset for the requirements of the 24-Pergunnahs will be greatly needed, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees to a third class normal school being established there.

It must be thoroughly understood that fully half of the stipends at first class normal schools are to be allotted to gooroos and to students who engage to take up primary schoolmasterships. All the stipends at second and third class normal schools must be allotted to gooroos and boys who are qualifying for and engage to become primary schoolmasters. The normal schools will be under the control of the district school committees, just as other schools in the district. The ordinary rules in regard to the appointment of masters will hold good. The rate of stipends assignable to the several classes of normal students must be reported to, and will be subject to the approval of the Director. As soon as the Director shall have settled the tests and rules, subject to which certificates may be issued from normal schools, further instructions will be issued on this point.

5. The cost of the normal schools as now sanctioned will be—

		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nine First Grade Normal Schools.</i>			
Head master on salaries from Rs. 100 to 300, cost per annum	...	18,600	
Establishment and contingencies, at Rs. 120 a month	...	12,960	
Stipend grant, at Rs. 300 a month	...	32,400	
			63,960
<i>Twenty-two Second Grade Normal Schools.</i>			
Head master	...	70	
Second „	...	30	
Stipend grant	...	120	
Contingencies	...	20	
Total	...	240	
Or for twenty-two schools, per annum	...		63,360
<i>Fifteen Third Class Normal Schools.</i>			
Head master	...	50	
Second „	...	20	
Stipend grant	...	80	
Contingencies	...	15	
Total	...	165	
Or for fifteen schools, per annum	...		29,700
Grand Total	...		1,57,020

There will remain from the full grant of 1872-73 a sum of about Rs. 7,000 to meet charges for house-rent; these charges are now very considerable at Calcutta, Dacca, and some other places. For new normal schools at places where there is now no accommodation, the Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider proposals for building cheap school-houses of the native style. But in no case could he sanction more than Rs. 1,000 for a second or third, or Rs. 3,000 for a first grade normal school. The grant, whatever it might be, would have to cover all charges for school furniture.

6. There remains the question whether, as proposed by the Commissioner of Patna in his Primary School Report, training classes for patshala schoolmasters should be established at the head-quarters of some of the larger sub-divisions, wherein primary schools may be very numerous. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it will be necessary to have more than one normal school

in each district (save the 24-Pergunnahs and Tirhoot) as a permanent arrangement; but he will be ready to sanction as a special case, and during the year 1873-74 only, small sums not exceeding Rs. 300 in all for any one district to pay for special gooroo-training classes at the head-quarters of large sub-divisions, and he will not disturb the arrangements which the Commissioner of Patna has already made.

7. Special attention must be called to the orders contained in paragraph 2, strictly confining the teaching in all normal schools to the proper vernacular. In Behar especially the Commissioner must see that in the Patna and all other normal schools the Hindi character only is used, Nagaree for print and Kaithiee for writing, in accordance with the orders on the same subject issued for administrative purposes. In Assam and Orissa Bengalee must be strictly excluded from normal schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 2751, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department,

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith. His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out, and carried out successfully, in your division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers, except the district officer of Chumparun; and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub-divisional officers noted in the margin.

Mr. O'Reilly, Soetamarhee; Babu Bimolachurn Bhattacharjee, Behar; Mr. Eyre, Sasseram; Syud Ameer Hossein, Nowada.

3. All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully. The Gya results are especially good in several particulars. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are, and fully carry out the views of Government. It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start; that this once done, progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much. It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions; the simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information. We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village gooroos who cannot read print;—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way. He will be able to learn the printed character in a week. The gooroos are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country, make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise, and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Behar.

5. Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district. His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub-divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new schoolmasters going.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements. He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others.

7. The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so large as the Lieutenant-Governor could have hoped; but attention seems to be directed to the subject in Wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management.

8. In Gya and some other places, the zemindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more; sub-holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible.

9. As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world. Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind. Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old-fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as gooroos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self-assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11. His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot, which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one-eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal proclivities of our officers. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan maktabas generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools, if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers; and in Tirhoot, especially, it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement; in Behar he does.

12. His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really, or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle-class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so, if they are well taught, the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them; but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13. Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction, among them, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become

lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindoos of Behar, Hindee only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bahbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people; but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindee schools, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bahbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bahbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jeet* ryots, or putwarees, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE.

Extract of a report from Baboo Rakhaladas Haldar, Special Commissioner in Chota Nagpore under Act 11 (B.C.) of 1869.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE.

PARA. 15.—Chota Nagpore presents not only villages in which the old institutions of the country are in various stages of decay, but also villages in which the old commune system has been kept up in tolerable vigor. In portions of the country which have passed through various commotions, such as the greater part of Sompur, the ancient landmarks have to a considerable extent been washed away. In the manki patts, where the system has been preserved mainly through Government intervention, and in regions that have enjoyed comparative peace, such as the north-eastern portion of Pergumnah Khukhra, the old institutions can be seen very nearly at their best. A description of these institutions may conveniently be divided into, *first*, the old non-Aryan village commune as it probably was; *secondly*, the changes through which it has passed; and, *thirdly* and lastly, its present conditions.

16. The parhas, or unions, the chiefs called mankis or rajahs, who presided over those parhas, the headmen of villages, called Mundas, Pahans, or Mahtos, are extremely well-known. The system, of which these men formed the most important component parts, would seem to have been more patriarchal in its character than otherwise. It can scarcely be supposed that the feudal idea, which has been recognized at a subsequent period, had any existence in those old days. In times of warfare with neighbours, the very instinct of self-preservation would induce the people to rally round their acknowledged chiefs; but generally, the chief or manki was the great referee on points of social disputes. It does not seem to be probable that the manki had any recognized right to the villages held by the Mundas, nor did he interfere with the internal management of such villages. How his sovereignty was acknowledged by the people, does not very clearly appear; it is likely, however, that they supplied him occasionally with the produce of the fields, or with game killed in hunting. The manki had for his own maintenance generally more than one village, and his office was hereditary.

The non-Aryan commune.

The parha rajah, or manki, was probably always the Munda of a village as well as the chief of the parha.

E. T. D.

17. What the manki was to the parba, the Munda was to the village;

Not joint-proprietor; he was proprietor or head proprietor of the lands comprised in his own khunt. But the Pahan was in like manner proprietor of the lands of the Pahan Khunt; and if there were a Mahati, he was proprietor or head proprietor of the Mahati Khunt.

E. T. D.

but he was something more. He was the head of secular affairs, and at the same time a joint-proprietor of the village with the Pahan, and in some cases with the Mahto also.

18. The Pahan was by no means a mere village priest, as we find him in many places in these days. Somewhat subordinate to the Munda in secular affairs, he was master of the invisible world, and no less a proprietor of the village than the Munda. If the Munda was charged with guarding against human foes, it was the Pahan's special business to propitiate the invisible spirits for protecting the village from blights, droughts, diseases, and other calamities. He held certain lands in the village by virtue of his office, and such lands are to be detailed presently.

19. We may be sure that the Mahto had no existence in the Munda system. We find him in the Oraon villages and in Munda villages bordering upon the Oraon. In the old commune the necessity for his existence as distinct from the Munda is not very apparent.

20. In some villages the offices of both Munda and Pahan were united in the same individual or family.

21. The most indispensable village servants were the pani-bharu, or the Pahan's assistant and water-carrier, the blacksmith, the potter, the cowherd, the barber, the washerman, and the watchman. The first was in every village; the others might be common to more than one village. Some servants were remunerated by land, others by produce of the fields.

22. The population of the village consisted of the families of the Munda and the Pahan, called "Hutu horos," and the ryots called "Eta háturinig." The Hutu horos (subsequently known as the Bhuinhars) held lands of which they consumed the whole produce; on the other hand, the ryots who held lands owed a certain proportion of the produce to the Munda and the Pahan. Besides these fields, which formed the bulk of the village, there were some known as bonga-loyang or bhútkhéta. These were of three kinds:

1stly.—Fields appropriated to the service of spirits called *Darba*; such spirits being regarded as special guardians of the Hutu horos. Any Bhuinhar might hold such a field, known to this day as bhuinhari-bhútkhéta.

2ndly.—Fields known as pahani

Avatar of Singbonga. for propitiating certain spirits for the general welfare of the village. These fields are known as dali-katari, the deswali bhútkhéta, the gaon-deoti bhútkhéta, and the chandikhet (1).

3rdly.—Fields devoted to the service of certain spirits mysteriously imported into the village (2). Such fields are now called audher or audher bhútkhéta, and are also generally held by the Pahan. These bhutkheta fields bore a small proportion to the bulk of the lands in the village. The Pahan's assistant (alluded to above) had a very small quantity of land for supplying water and cooked fowls, and otherwise helping the Pahan during the periodical sacrifices (3).

(1) Note.—The dalikatari is held by the Pahan on account of "Lutkum budi," usually called Jahirbudi, supposed to reside in the *serua*. Offerings of fowls thrice a year, and a pig every 10 or 12 years, are made to her with the object of gaining good crops. The deswali bhútkhéta is held for worshipping the husband of the above goddess, called "Lutkum hadam," usually Deswali; sacrifices of fowls yearly, and of a ram every five, and of a buffalo every 10 years are made to him in order to prevent diseases. The gaon-deoti bhútkhéta is held on account of "Ikirbudi," who procures general welfare of the village. The chandikhet is dedicated to Chundi, or goddess of hunting, to whom sacrifice of a she-goat is made every 4 or 5 years.

(2) Note.—The audher bhúts originated in this wise. A village being visited by a calamity, the principal inhabitants held council, and commissioned an Ojah to drive it away. In the dead of night the Ojah goes to a neighbouring village, taking hold, it is believed, of the bhút, and there, within any field he may happen to come across, drives in a wooden-peg and comes back unobserved. The people of the latter village on finding the wooden-peg in the ground, regard it as the token of the advent of an Audher Bhút, and thenceforth the produce of the field in which the peg is found is appropriated to the worship of the spirit.

(3) Note.—It is necessary to state that the Pahan, as joint-proprietor of a village with the Munda, was by no means invariably bound to the drudgeries of his office. He would often excuse himself on the score of age or infirmity, and delegate the drudgeries to a younger member of his family. An expedient (now the orthodox mode of appointing Pahan every third year) was found: an unmarried boy was blind-folded, and a *sap*, or winnowing fan, placed in his hands; the boy was then supposed to be led by a bhút to the house of the Pahan elect, who was generally the man secretly selected by the head of the Pahan Khunt.

23. It does not appear that any other description of tenures existed in the old commune. The name of *rajhus*, or rent-bearing land, could not have been as yet known. The majhas and

the bhútkhéta, with which we are now familiar, did not certainly exist. The mundai and mahtoai fields would also appear to have been created at a subsequent period.

24. It is probable that while the country was in this state of simplicity, the Oraons entered it from the North-West, and founded villages by clearing

(4) *Note*.—A Munda Bhuinbar stated to me (preliminary inquiry, dated 30th July 1869) thus:

"We claim bhuinbari rights because Nagpore is our fatherland. We consider Nagpore as our Gaya, Ganga, Kasi, and Prayág. The bones of our ancestors lie buried in the bowels of Nagpore. We are no colonists from other countries, but derive our race from Nagpore. There exist in Sutiambá the ruins of our Munda fort, half a pawn east of Pithauria. We allowed the Oraons of Ruhidas to come to this country. They came peaceably and we allowed them to occupy the country in peace. I cannot say how or when the Hindus came to this country."

the forests. They brought with them a sort of civilization akin to that of the Mundas; a fellow feeling must have sprung up between them, for we are led to believe that the Oraons were allowed to settle peaceably in Chota Nagpore (4). Though widely

became for many purposes as one. To this day a Munda describes an Oraon as his súár or cook, and does not lose caste by partaking of food cooked by an Oraon.

25. The village community, imperfectly described above, was of the same character among the Mundas and the Oraons. How or when it was brought into existence cannot well be conjectured, but there is almost historical probability to believe that it existed since a period anterior to the permanent occupation of the country by the modern Hindus.

26. The first indication of change in the system may be found in the establishment of a Munda as sovereign of Chota Nagpore. The usual opinion, resembling Rousseau's idea of social compact, is that the Munda in question was the sovereign elect, and that the people voluntarily gave up to him a half of every village for his maintenance. I may, however, be permitted to hold the opinion that the sovereign, for aught we know, may have been originally a manki of a parha, who gained ascendancy over his brother mankis by his superior intelligence, tact, and prowess, and perhaps also with extraneous aid—a process of becoming the lord-paramount of a country natural and true almost all over the world. To attain to a state of aggrandizement, it was necessary for the sovereign to make and enforce his claim to supplies from all the villages under his sway; and his authority came to be acknowledged everywhere. Since this time, then, the old village republics may be said to have been doomed, and the patriarchal character of the system began to be supervened, if not superseded, everywhere by the feudal.

27. The next stage of the change was the sovereign or Maharajah's giving away villages to foreigners, as jagir or perpetual tenures. It is probable that when he gave away villages in this manner, he meant no more than to relinquish his claim to the supplies in favor of the jagirdars, though they gave him considerations (often very inadequate) and stipulated to pay him quit-rents. There was clear reservation of the Maharajah's right to call all the people in his raj, as occasion might require, and all people were bound to attend on him by turns.

28. The grantee could not possibly remain contented with the Maharajah's share of the produce. His natural desire was to grow rich and powerful, within his own sphere at least; and he was not long master of his village before he commenced attacks on the most vulnerable points of the system. The lands held by the ryots naturally came first within his grasp.

The people could be easily persuaded to believe that as the Maharajah was entitled to supplies from the villages, and the ryots provided the bulk of the supplies, and as the Maharajah had made over these to the grantees, the latter had an absolute right to them.

Thus a certain proportion of the produce of the lands held by the ryots was collected by the jaghirdars, the same being gradually commuted to money, and the foreign idea of rent introduced. The jaghirdar's right to such lands came to be recognized also, and hence I believe originated the rajhus tenure.

* His home farm.

Out of the rajhus, the grantee took some lands for holding* himself; such lands came to be known

as *manjhas*, from *manjhee*, the head of a village. As the grantee was mostly a resident proprietor, he required agricultural services from the ryots, and created the *bhútkheta*

* Or out of his *manjhas*.

out of the *rajhus*.*

29. For a while the right of the families of the Munda, Pahan, or Mahto to hold the lands always held by them must have been scrupulously respected, for therein lay the safety of the *jaghirdar*. These lands were distinguished from the *rajhus* as *bhuinhari*. This latter tenure has not unoften been confounded with *bahbola*, *areat* or *korkar* lands, and the confusion arose from the idea of the *zemindars* that *bhuinhari* lands were nothing more than water channels and such like wastes turned by manual labor into rice-producing fields, which the *Rajah*, the absolute proprietor of the village, allowed the persons reclaiming such lands or their descendants to hold. No intelligent and well-

(5) *Note*.—The *khuntkalli* is equivalent to the “jungle-booree talookas” of the Regulations as now understood. I use it here for want of a better and more significant term. The *khuntkalli* tenure, as I use the epithet, was not obtained from any sovereign power or superior landlord. The holders of such tenures had absolute property in the soil.

(6) *Note*.—The *bhuinhari* may include both low-lying fields and uplands, but the name *korkar*, &c., cannot properly be applied to uplands.

informed Munda accepts (justly as I think) such an idea. The *bhuinhari* is the remnant of the old *khuntkalli* (5) tenure (as may indeed be gathered from the Preamble of the Chota Nagore Tenures Act); whereas the *bahbola*, *areat* or *korkar*, as it is variously called, presupposes the existence of the village, or at least of the lands constituting the village, as property of a person other than the *bahbola*, *areat*, or *korkar*-holder, or his ancestor (6). The *bhuinhari* is the most ancient

tenure, and its possession gives a high status in the country. It can therefore be imagined that encroachments were not made upon the *bhuinhari* lands all at once; but in process of time opportunities were not wanting to the *jaghirdars* to infringe upon the *bhuinhari* also. Some *Bhuinhars* died out, and their lands were added to the *rajhus* or *manjhas*. Others struggled hard to maintain their ground, but not being equal to the force of the *jaghirdar*, backed as he usually was by the myrmidons of the *Maharajah*, gave up the contest and elected to remain in exile; some of them making new clearings amid forests, into which it was supposed the “*diku*” or alien landlord would not easily penetrate. The lands of such banished *Bhuinhars*, if good and well situated, were added to the *manjhas*, and if otherwise to the *rajhus*. Then the *jaghirdar*’s mastery over the village was complete. The Munda, the Pahan, or the Mahto, came to be regarded in not a few villages more in the light of vassals to the *jaghirdar*, than otherwise. Small fields were given to them out of the *rajhus* as *mundai* or *mahtoai* for attending on the *zemindars*, or making annual settlements of lands with *royts*, &c.; nay, some *Bhuinhars* were induced to submit to the condition of rendering the same agricultural and other services which were exacted from the *royts*. A *Bhundari* (generally a semi-aboriginal man) or a *Barhail* (a native of the north) was appointed ostensibly as an assistant to the Munda or Mahto, but actually as a sort of spy in the village.

30. Where a *jaghirdar* was unable himself to cope successfully with the *Bhuinhars* he would farm the village to a brother *jaghirdar*, or other person having the reputation of a tyrant; such a man would do all in his power to knock down the village system.

31. Equally great, if not greater, injury was done to the old commune by the custom of giving away *pergunnahs* or villages to certain members of the *Maharajah*’s family known as *Kunwars*, *Thakúrs* and *Lalls*, as maintenance grants. They commanded the highest respect in the country, and wherever they made their head-quarters (and they have the reputation of being knights-errant, at least in the choice of abodes) the commune was entirely crushed. I may allude to *Lodhma*, *Kokaria*, *Gomdpúr*, and *Soupurgarh* as instances. These members of the *Maharajah*’s family vied to rival each other or the court in worldly show, and gave away many villages in their turn to *Routias*, *Hindus*, and *Mussulmans*, who were their creditors, either in flattery or in goods and money. In some portions of *Soupúr* we find that the very names of the *parhas* have been extinguished through foreign influence.

32. We may here pause and inquire about what period the foreign influence had probably begun to tell upon the old village system. Some inter-

ested people of the country would have us believe that so recently as only a little before the Kol insurrection of 1832, the system existed intact throughout Chota Nagpore. Others, even less careful about the truth, would bring the date of the disturbance of the system to the time of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. Such opinions do not of course require serious refutation. I mention them only to show that there are people ignorant enough to entertain them, or presumptuous enough to try to induce others to believe in their validity. In order to form a tolerable opinion about the question, we should inquire how long the Hindus and others have settled in the country. The date of their settlement cannot, I am persuaded, be placed at a very remote period. Old Hindu monuments with inscriptions (few as they are) carry us back to no more than 250 years. The oldest pottah I have hitherto seen is not dated earlier than 1676 A. D. But as this pottah contains attestation of Hindu officials, it bespeaks of earlier settlements of Hindus in the country. If we add 250 years to the monumental date, we are not, I suppose, very far from the mark. It was after convulsions had begun in other parts of Hindustan that we may suppose hordes of people had entered this forest-covered country. Tradition says that the Routias came from Berar through the south-west corner, as the Brahmans and Rajpûts came from the north.

The countries of these people, Central India and Behar, could have felt the Mahomedan power very keenly only after a century or two had elapsed since its establishment on the throne of Delhi. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the colonists of whom I speak, Indians as they were, would not for an almost inaccessible country care to leave their homes until it was made too hot for them. If this conjecture be right, the occupation of Chota Nagpore by the Routias and the Hindus may be supposed to have commenced within 500 years. It must further be conceded that the colonists could attack the non-Aryan communes only very slowly and by degrees, since they could not have been long in perceiving that the aborigines, though a simple, were yet a very excitable and dangerous people. Allowing all this, however, enough time seems to have elapsed for doing serious injury to the old village communities.

33. Great changes had doubtless taken place in some parts of the country both immediately before and immediately after the Kol insurrection of 1832. Much that took place before is well known, as inquiries had been instituted by the Government after that event. What took place after the insurrection may be ascertained by inquiries. When the British troops entered into Chota Nagpore from the north to quell the disturbances, the zemindars gave out that all the Kols would be cut off or blown away. Many simple people believed it, and thinking the Government was the friend of the Hindus, fled into the jungles. For a year or two lands in many a village were left fallow for want of cultivation. When the peace of the country was fully restored, the Bhuinhars gradually came back to their villages; some got back their lands on the old tenure, some on condition of paying quit-rents, some on condition of paying rents at full rates, while others were not allowed to have their lands at all.

34. We should note a change in the opposite direction which followed the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 in some villages of Lodhma, Soupûr, Belkadi, Doesa, and Busia—a change which did not escape the notice of Colonel (then Captain) Davies, who visited the scenes of disturbances in 1859. Then Christianity had been introduced at least in name, and a new spirit had been aroused among a considerable number of people. The Christian converts, or would-be converts, believed that the Government was *their* friend, and they banded together and forcibly took possession of lands which they rightly or wrongly believed to have been formerly their bhuinhari. In some villages such attacks were successfully repulsed by the zemindars, in others (perhaps not a very large number) the Bhuinhars got and maintained possession.

35. The above facts and conjectures, based upon inquiries, cannot, I humbly think, fail to cross the mind of any unprejudiced person who may carefully conduct inquiries in this country, and they may help us to understand aright the present condition of the tenures. It is said, and truly, that there is such an elasticity in the village communes of India, that they have outlived many a revolution. But this has been the case where disturbances have passed

over the communes like waves; where a foreign and contrary element had been, as it were, infused into the system, and attacks had been made persistently for generations to sweep it away, it was impossible for it to remain intact.

36. I beg now to offer some remarks about the present condition of the tenures and of the tenure-holders. In

The present condition of the tenures and the tenure-holders.

(7) "Soupúr," means the golden country, as its synonym is "Kamaka-patta" (*ulgo*—Koukpat), from which latter our Mundas take their national by name, in order to be distinguished from the Khanghar Mundas, and Kherias.

(8) This name means paraphrastically "the place where the mother was delivered of the child," in allusion to the birth of Phani Mukut Rai, the founder of the Nagvansi family.

The tradition is, that after the birth of the child she performed the rite of *sati*.

pergunnah Lodhma we found 52 villages, of which the Bhuinhars were Mundas, six villages were found by Oraons, and there were three others of which the Bhuinhars were both Mundas and Oraons. Soupúr is essentially a Munda pergunnah (7) and about half-a-dozen villages only exist in it, of which the Bhuinhars

are Oraons. In Sutiambá (8) and Baragaian (the former noted in the Nagpore annals as the cradle of the present Nagvansi family) the Bhuinhars are of the Munda race. In Belkadi there is a sprinkling of Munda villages, the bulk being Oraon. In Udaipúr and the eastern portions of Khúkhra there are both Munda and Oraon villages, and some in which the Bhuinhars are both Mundas and Oraons. Though there are some very well-to-do Oraon villages, the Mundas may be said to predominate in Udaipúr and the eastern portion of Khúkhra. The condition of the Bhuinhars of both the races is the same, and the same description equally applies to both. The fact cannot be ignored that in the greater number of villages the Bhuinhars have been reduced almost to a state of serfdom. We may judge of the material condition of a Bhuinhar by the quantity of lands found belonging to him, although bhuinhari land alone may not be absolutely a safe criterion; for we know that bhuinhari lands have been mortgaged or given away in perpetual leases, and in cases where lands are the joint property of the khunt, and there is a large number of co-sharers, each member of the khunt can have but an inconsiderable quantity of land to hold; and besides, on the other hand, there are Bhuinhars who having only a little bhuinhari of their own, largely cultivate rajhus lands, and are prosperous in their way. Still the quantity of bhuinhari lands in a village is a fair criterion in the great majority of cases for judging the condition of the Bhuinhars. We found a single village (Dorma), in Pergunnah Soupúr, with more than 1,500 bigahs (495 acres) of bhuinhari lands. No such village exists in Lodhma. There are one village in Lodhma and four in Soupúr in which the bhuinhari exceeds 1,000 bigahs (330 acres), but is less than 1,500. Two villages in Lodhma and 23 in Soupúr have each from 500 bigahs (165 acres) bhuinhari, but less than 1,000. Eighteen villages in Lodhma and 142 in Soupúr have each more than 100 bigahs (33 acres), but less than 500. Thirty-four villages in Lodhma and 99 in Soupúr have each less than 100 bigahs of bhuinhari lands. Six villages of Lodhma and 22 of Soupúr contain each of them the pahnai lands only, and the pahnairy from $1\frac{1}{2}$ bigahs (0.495 acres) to 34 bigahs (11.220 acres).

37. It would have been exceedingly well if means existed for ascertaining the proportion of bhuinhari lands to the rajhus, or the proportion which each description of land bore to the bulk of the lands in the village. The absence of a village survey in Chota Nagpore leaves us in darkness as to the total areas of villages. By no summary inquiry can the proportions be even approximately ascertained. Where people speak of so many kharis of rajhus and so many kharis of bhuinhari, they speak of the wet or low-lying lands alone; and they have not the least idea of the total quantities of cultivated uplands which contribute no less to the material prosperity of the people. Besides, as the areas of kharis are unknown, it is impossible to make any deductions for any useful purposes as to proportions of different descriptions of lands to each other. The lands also of different classes demarcated by us are so various in quantities in different villages that no customary proportions may be said to exist. The proportions can only be vaguely described by the relative terms—large and small: in Nagpúr phraseology it is always called half—whether more or less than a moiety, "half." The lands settled by us in Udaipúr, Sutiambá, Baragaian, and the eastern portions of Khúkhra, are being

demarcated during the present season, and the areas cannot be calculated until the recess. It would be extremely hazardous to form even rough guesses about the proportions of lands in these parts of the country.

38. No better illustration of the fallacious nature of the reputed quantities of lands can be given than the lands in the village of Barum, situate about four miles eastward of Ranchee. The village belongs to Ratan Sahi Manki, a man who may be said to be every inch a Munda, and a fair representative of his ancestors. Under such auspices, the bhuinhari of a village cannot but be seen at its best, and the Bhuinhars must be prosperous. And we find that the head Bhuinhar of Barum, Malar Pahan, is a respectable and well-to-do man, who owns, according to his own account, three bharis (or 24 kharis) don, or low-lying lands, while it is stated that the Manki has three bharis rajhus. Neither the Manki nor the Pahan enlightens us as to the total quantity of uplands in the village, although 150 kats were claimed as bhuinhari. Upon close scrutiny again we find that the bhuinhari of the village is not 24 kharis, but more than 28 kharis, while we have no means of ascertaining the actual quantity of rajhus. Consequently the reputed half of the lands in Barum being bhuinhari, and the other half being rajhus, has no intelligible meaning.

39. No more instances need be cited. It may be broadly stated that the proportion of bhuinhari to rajhus vary from even less than the hundredth part of the cultivated lands to more than three-fourths. In some villages it may be correct to say that one-fourth of the lands is bhuinhari, in others one-third, one-half, two-thirds, or even so much as three-fourths. I have made rough calculations of the total lands in three villages (Baragaian, Lalgunj, and Nagri), which fall under the last description. Baragaian has a total area of somewhat more than 4,300 bigahs (1,419 acres), and the area of the bhuinhari in it is more than 3,200 bigahs (1,056 acres). Lalgunj has a total area of about 2,600 bigahs (858 acres), with more than 2,000 bigahs (660 acres) bhuinhari. Nagri has a total area of about 4,000 bigahs (1,320 acres), of which about 3,000 bigahs (990 acres) is bhuinhari.

40. I now beg to conclude this report with a brief description of the tenures under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act found by us.

1st.—The bhuinhari lands of the Munda, Pahan, and Mahto Khunts. These are subject to quit-rents only, or to certain services only, or to both.

The lands are absolutely hereditary property of the Bhuinhars, who have in many an instance exercised the right of transferring their property. Where the lands of a khunt are held jointly, or at least under the control of a single head Bhuinhar, such right of transfer cannot be exercised unless all the members of the khunt chose jointly to do so. We find instances of lands held by subordinate Bhuinhars who have left the country for good retained within the khunt, another member taking the place of the one who is absent. But this occurs where the Bhuinhars muster strong. In the majority of cases,

But of course the recognition of the proprietary right of the Bhuinhar in all lands registered as bhuinhars settles this question.

E. T. D.

fit. This is regarded as a right of transfer and of the by no means so clear as to

The only difficulty is that the shareholders of khunt often put forward one individual as their representative, and it will not do to give him authority to sell or alienate without the permission of, to others. Otherwise the Bhuinhar, having full proprietary right, can do what he pleases with his property.

E.T.D.

years ago been agreed to especially in lieu of the service of carrying the landlord's luggages while travelling.

2nd.—The bhuinhari bhútkhéta, which also is absolute property of the Bhuinhars, but unencumbered with any condition as regards the zemindars.

where the Bhuinhar leaves his village, the zemindar takes possession of his lands as rajhus, and does not allow a Bhuinhar about to leave his home to sell or mortgage his lands for his own benefit great hardship. However, the questions of the custom of succession among the Bhuinhars are rendered superfluous some equitable rulings by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on these points. The tenures registered at so much public cost should be made as secure as possible, and the greatest obstacles should be placed by rules in the way of assessing them as rajhus. It would appear in several north-eastern villages that the Bhuinhars and the zemindars had anticipated the law of commutation of services into money-rent. Rents have

Colonel Dalton has ruled that such lands are like the dewattar or dharmottar lands of the Hindus, and cannot be alienated.

3rd.—The pahnai lands, which may be divided into the dalikatiri, the panibhara, and the bhútkhéta. (a)—The dalikatiri exists in every village; in some there are two separate dalikatiri fields, held by different Pahan, one of whom may be a Munda, and the other an Oraon. (b)—The panibhara (which includes also fields called mewgoi-pakowa, *i.e.*, fields held for the consideration of cooking fowls during ceremonies) exists almost wherever there is dalikatiri. (c)—The bhútkhéta is described in paragraph 22. These exist in some villages only. The zemindars have persuaded most Bhuinhars to believe that these pahnai lands had been created out of the rajhus. The opinion seems now to me to be manifestly wrong. It is true that the Pahan has no hereditary interest in such fields, but they must be in possession of the Pahan for the time being, and such Pahan must be a Bhuinhar. The pahnai lands should therefore be held to fall within the bhuinhari. It may be said that if *all* the Bhuinhars of a village embrace Christianity, the pahnai lands in it may properly belong to the church of which the Bhuinhars are members. Questions have arisen in the local courts as to right of property to the *sarna*.* I think the remarks on the pahnai apply to the *sarna* also.

4th.—The gaoro or mardana bhútkhéta (such fields are rather rare) are held by ryots generally without payment of rent. These fields may originally have been the bhuinhari bhútkhéta of a Bhuinhar's family, and held by ryots on extinction of that family; hence the fields are sometimes called "lawaris" bhútkhéta. They are called also "mardana," because females are not allowed to take part in the orgies held out of the produce of the bhútkhéta.

5th.—The bhútkhéta, the mundai, and the matohai, all these may be classed together as service-tenures created out of the rajhus. In several villages these service-tenures have been given up by the holders thereof in order to be exempted from the services.

6th.—The manjheas, held either by the sub-proprietor or farmer of the village. In the north-eastern villages manjheas is understood to mean a small quantity of land (generally a khari, or about five acres) held by the manager of village. Southwards manjheas means the lands held by the sub-proprietors, or grantees, and there the quantity of manjheas is much greater. Both these sorts of lands fall within the scope of the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, and when claimed and proved, have been admitted into our registers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS' ACT VI, B.C., OF 1864.

No. 194, dated the 5th July 1873.

From—H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c.,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my predecessor's letter to your address, No. 190, of the 18th December, I have the honor of submitting a special report from the Acting Engineer and Inspector of Boilers, recommending that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before native engine drivers are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime-movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

2. Mr. Madge, from experience, states that in flour and soorkey mills worked by native proprietors, common coolies, entirely unacquainted with the working of the steam engine, are placed in charge of the machinery; that the mills are frequently kept working day and night without a change of men; and that the practice of working mills at night is greatly on the increase.

3. It appears to me that our supervision over steam boilers in the town and suburbs cannot be considered complete and effectual unless we take measures to ensure that the working of the machinery is placed in the hands of competent persons.

4. Under the terms of the present Act VI (B. C.) of 1864 it appears to me doubtful whether any rules on the subject can be passed. I would there-

fore beg leave to suggest that when the Legislative Council for Bengal reassembles, a bill should be introduced amending Act VI, and giving to the Lieutenant-Governor authority to issue such rules as he may think necessary, to provide for the competency of natives and others placed in charge of boilers and prime-movers.

5. Certificates might, I would suggest, be granted either by a committee composed of engineers meeting, say, every quarter; or specially selected officers, such as the Mint-Master, the Railway Locomotive Superintendents, the Justices' Engineers, might be authorized to grant certificates of competency.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th April 1873.

From—H. J. MADGE, Esq., Officiating Engineer and Inspector of Steam Boilers,

To—The President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c.

WITH reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Walker, who was lately the Engineer and Inspector, that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before persons are allowed to have charge of boilers, I have the honor to make the following observations on the subject.

Several of the flour and soorkey mills in the vicinity of Calcutta have very inefficient men in charge of boilers. In the course of my visits for the purposes of conducting ordinary surveys, described in paragraph 5 of Lord H. Ulick Browne's letter, No. 190, dated the 18th December 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I have been very much surprised at the class of men who are usually placed in charge of the machinery. They are, as a rule, totally unacquainted with the working of a steam engine, and are simply entertained on the ground of economy. In many instances I have found them to be common coolies, and in some cases where there are a number of flour and soorkey mills muddled together, the services of a native mistry, who has some little experience in repairing machinery, are entertained; but his supervision over the firemen is simply nothing, as the firemen are left in independent charge of the boilers; the native mistry's services being called into requisition only when repairs are required to be executed.

An objectionable practice exists of working flour mills throughout the night; and this I consider dangerous. I have found the room in which the machinery is placed often very indifferently lighted, and noticed that the same man who has had charge of the boiler during the day, was also in charge during the night, assisted only by a cooly, who is likewise expected to attend to other duties connected with the manufacture of flour. Under such an arrangement accidents are likely to occur, and the practice of working flour mills at night, I might observe, is greatly on the increase.

I desire it to be understood that these remarks only apply to mills worked by native proprietors, of which there are about thirty in number.

Under these circumstances, I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of adopting the proposal made by Mr. Walker, of having some system of examination for the grant of certificates before any one is placed in charge of a boiler.

Dated 18th July 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

READ a letter No. 194 of the 5th instant, with its enclosures, from the President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, bringing to notice the fact that in a large number of mills in and about Calcutta very inefficient men are found to be in charge of the boilers, and suggesting that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before any persons are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime-movers, and that the law should be amended with this view.

Ordered that the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that some of the leading bodies and individual proprietors in Calcutta, and of the principal officers at the Presidency, be invited to express their opinion on the proposals submitted.

**OPENING OF A NATIVE SURGICAL WARD IN CONNECTION WITH
THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL.**

No. 2932, dated Calcutta, the 4th August 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Police.

I AM directed to forward for your information a copy of the proceedings of this Government noted on the margin, from which it will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the opening out of a new ward, to be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward", in a separate demi-upper-roomed building in the compound of the Presidency General Hospital for the treatment of Native Surgical cases.

2. I am to request that the police around Bhowanipore, Kidderpore and the neighbourhood may be directed to take all accident and other cases that come into their hands from that quarter, and require surgical treatment, to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward instead of to the Medical College Hospital, as heretofore. The new ward, His Honor understands, is ready for the reception of patients.

No. 1346, dated Calcutta, the 4th April 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has now before him a proposal to open a native surgical ward and an out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital. Looking to the number of charitable hospitals and dispensaries at present in the neighbourhood of the General Hospital, at which natives are received either as in-door or out-door patients, His Honor is doubtful whether the proposed new departments are absolutely needed. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced, however, that natives would much more readily go to large institutions for advice and treatment than to small ones presided over by Sub-Assistant Surgeons; and bearing in mind the correspondence that has recently taken place, ending with this office letter No. 4114, dated the 16th September 1872, on the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, which institution, it may be said, has proved a comparative failure, and has cost much in establishment alone since it came into existence, it has occurred to His Honor that the members of the committee of the above hospital, and the Suburban Municipality, would probably be glad to endow as it were the native ward and out-door dispensary which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, in preference to keeping up the present abortive institution on the Peepulputtee road.

2. The establishment necessary, and the cost of the two new departments

<i>For Out-door Dispensary.</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
1 Assistant Apothecary (2nd class)	...	75	0	0
<i>For Native Surgical Ward.</i>				
1 Assistant Apothecary (1st class)	...	100	0	0
6 Ward coolies, @ Rs. 5 each...	...	30	0	0
1 Hindu cook	...	6	0	0
2 Mehrters, @ Rs. 5 each	...	10	0	0
Total	...	221	0	0

which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, are given on the margin, from which it will be seen that the measure, if carried out, will involve an expenditure of Rs. 221 per mensem. A separate demi-upper-roomed building in the compound of the General Hospital, well raised on arches and thoroughly ventilated, capable of holding 15 beds, and in every respect well adapted for the purpose, will be set apart for the native surgical cases, while the out-patient department will be accommodated on the ground floor of the central building in the General Hospital compound. The surgical department will be under the Surgeon Superintendent and the 1st and 2nd Assistant Surgeons, and the out-door dispensary will be placed in charge of the apothecary, (who has had considerable experience under Doctors Brougham and Ewart, and in regimental employ,) with this reservation that all important cases will be kept daily to be prescribed for by the Assistant Surgeon on duty.

3. From all that can be gathered in this Office, it appears that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from Government the salary of the medical officer in charge (Rs. 150 × 20 per mensem as conveyance allowance) and a money grant of Rs. 100 a month to cover house-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. The Suburban Municipality and the public contribute a further sum of Rs. 150 a month towards its support, and it realizes besides

	Rs.	A.	P.
• Surplus of Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Memorial Fund ...	5,500	0	0
Subscriptions from various sources ...	6,003	0	8
Total ...	11,503	0	8

Rs. 40 a month as interest on invested funds* (Rs. 11,503-0-8 raised for the improvement of the institution). Its income may thus be said to amount to Rs. 460 per mensem, while its expenses according to the last accounts, are, it is believed, upwards of Rs. 400 a month.

4. I am to request you will be so good as to lay this proposal before the members of the committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, and beg them to favor the Lieutenant-Governor, through you, with an early expression of their views on the subject.

No. 25J.M., dated Calcutta, the 9th June 1873.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 1346 of April 4th 1873, regarding the proposal to open a native surgical ward and out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter No. 212 of 31st May 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, communicating the views of the members of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and of the Suburban Municipality as to the removal of the hospital to the compound of the General Hospital.

2. It will be seen that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee are willing to assist in regard to the maintenance of a surgical ward at the General Hospital, but are unwilling to transfer their dispensary treatment there. Instead of this they propose, if Government should accede to their views generally, to close the Sumbhoo Nath Hospital and transfer the dispensary business to Bhowanipore. The Municipal Commissioners are willing to continue their contribution of Rs. 100 to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, even if it be entirely transferred to the General Hospital.

3. It seems to me that the views of the Hospital Committee are sound. It is desirable that the treatment of surgical cases should be in the best hands procurable within a reasonable distance, and in such cases patients would not think anything of going a little further. But as regards ordinary dispensary treatment, the great point is that the dispensary should be as near the people as possible, and I think that few would go to the General Hospital for that purpose.

4. In connection with the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, I submit with reference to Government letter No. 3833 of 28th August 1872, a copy of a letter No. 214, dated 2nd June 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, regarding the amount of support the institution receives from the public. As the proposal of Government and of the Hospital Committee, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, affects the continued existence of the institution as a hospital, no remarks seem to be called for at present on the Magistrate's letter.

No. 212, dated Alipore, the 31st May 1873.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chairman to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, Bhowanipore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Calcutta.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 27JM, dated the 15th April last, I have the honor to report that I laid the proposal of Government for the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to the compound of the General Hospital both before the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and the Suburban Municipality, and beg now to inform you of the decision at which they have arrived. The Hospital Committee are not without doubt as to the success of the surgical ward which it is proposed to open in connection with the General Hospital, mainly on the ground of its distance from the places where the bulk of the people who might be expected to use it reside.

2. It is believed that the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to Peepulputtee road has affected its usefulness and popularity, and the measure now proposed may, if carried out, still further interfere with the charitable objects of the institution.

3. At the same time the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining the in-door branch of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it, and that it is desirable that some arrangements should be made to reduce the expenditure without depriving the sick-poor of the advantages afforded to them by the present institution. Under these circumstances the Committee have recorded the following resolution with reference to the proposals of Government:—

1st.—“That the Committee do make over to Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000 and half of the present subscription of the Municipality, Rs. 50, towards the support of a surgical ward to be established at the General Hospital and called “the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward”, upon condition of the Government providing the Committee with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the dispensary at a salary of not less than Rs. 150 a month, and Europe medicines free of cost.”

2nd.—“That on this arrangement being effected, the present hospital be closed and the dispensary be removed to the southern part of Bhowanipore, as soon as the lease of the present house expires.”

4. The Suburban Municipality have concurred with the Committee, and have consented to continue their present subscription of Rs. 100 a month. I trust, therefore, that the offer now made will be approved of by Government. It will perhaps be better that I should here state that the effect of the Committee's proposal will be to make over towards the support of the surgical ward not only the interest of the Rs. 6,000 above referred to, together with half of the municipal subscriptions, but also the Rs. 100 now paid by Government as a money grant to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital. With the remainder of their income they will maintain an out-door dispensary at Bhowanipore.

No. 214, dated Alipore, the 2nd June 1873.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Chairman to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary, Bhowanipore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 53J.M., dated the 12th September last, calling for a report as to the amount of support the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from the local public, I have the honor to state that the Committee have at present failed to secure additional subscriptions towards the maintenance of the institution.

2. The hospital is not conveniently situated with regard to the bulk of the population, and this is urged by several persons as a reason for their not subscribing towards its support. Before, however, the lease of the present house expires, the Committee are not in a position to remove the hospital to a more favorable locality. I have reason to believe that the subscription list would be increased if the institution could be removed to a spot more accessible to the people residing in different parts of Bhowanipore.

3. The Committee have lately invested Rs. 2,140 in Government securities, and have now a monthly income of Rs. 62 from interest on funds invested, and this, with the receipts from private subscriptions, exceed Rs. 100 a month. The Suburban Municipality also contributes, Rs. 100 a month towards the maintenance of the hospital. I hope, therefore, the Government will continue its money subscription of Rs. 100 a month, which, if the arrangements proposed in my letter No. 212, dated 31st May 1873, be approved, will be applied towards the support of the surgical ward to be opened in connection with the General Hospital.

No. 2407, dated Calcutta, the 5th July 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25J.M., dated the 9th June 1873, with its enclosures, communicating the views of the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, with reference to the proposal contained in this office letter No. 1346, dated the 4th April last, to do away with the above institution and to apply the funds appertaining to it in opening out a Native Surgical ward and an out-door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital.

2. The papers submitted go to show that the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital are not in favor of altogether abolishing that institution. They are desirous of keeping up its out-door branch only, and of ultimately removing that branch, on the expiration of the lease of the building on the Peepulputtee Road in which the hospital is at present located, to the southern part of Bhowanipore, where it is believed it would prove more useful to the native community, for whose benefit the hospital was originally established, than where it is now situated.

3. As regards the in-door branch of the hospital, the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining it is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it. They are willing, therefore, to close it altogether, and to make over to Government, towards the maintenance of the Native Surgical ward which it is proposed to open out in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, securities to the nominal value of Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 50 monthly, being half of the present subscription of the Suburban Municipality towards the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, as also to give up the Rs. 100 per mensem which the Government now contribute towards that institution, on condition that the Government will continue to allow them a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 a month, as at present, for their out-door dispensary, and Europe medicines free of cost. With the balance of the hospital funds and subscriptions they purpose maintaining the out-door dispensary. The Suburban Municipality concur in the above proposals, and express their willingness to continue their present contribution of Rs. 100 a month, even if the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital were to be entirely transferred to the General Hospital.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the above proposals, and desires to thank the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality for the very ready manner in which they have come forward to meet the wishes of Government in the matter. It must be clearly understood, however, that besides the salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (Rs. 150) and Europe medicines free of cost, the Government will give nothing further towards the out-door dispensary which the committee are desirous of maintaining at Bhowanipore.

5. The Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, will be addressed on the subject and requested to place himself in communication with you, and to make the necessary arrangements in the matter in view to opening out the Native Surgical ward in the General Hospital.

6. The new ward will be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward," in token of the liberal and substantial aid it has received from the funds of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 5th*	6.63	.....	Prospects of amun improved by recent rains.	Fever same as before.
	2 Bancoorah	" 2nd	4.96	A steady 10 hours fall of rain on the 22nd July. Showery during the rest of the week.	All going on well	Some fresh cases of cholera are still reported.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 2nd	5.60	Rain general except in a small tract to the south.	Prospects good in the centre and west of the district. The rain of last week has visited the east also, and planting out of paddy is going on. Both the Adjae and More rivers have been in flood, and some little damage is reported.	Public health on the whole good.
	4 Midnapore	" 2nd	3.20	Rainy	The district is now suffering rather from excess than deficient rainfall. The crops are doing very well, but the rivers are more or less in floods, and the water is flowing through the breaches in the Cossye caused by the late inundation. Roads have also been breached in many places in the east of the district.	
	5 Hooghly	" 2nd	6.85	Heavy rain on Monday. Occasional showers since then.	The amun crop, owing to the heavy rain, is progressing most satisfactorily; what is left of the aus is also doing well. Jute prospects satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 2nd	8.29	Rain during the first three days throughout the district. Weather cool.	The late heavy rain has done good to both aus and amun rice crops. Sugarcane has much improved. Prospects of jute much the same as before.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 5th	7.76	Warm and showery, with occasional heavy rain.	The heavy fall of rain during the week has done much good to crops which promise well; transplantation of amun going on throughout the district.	Public health good. Some fever in Satkhirah and Barripore, but not more than is usually the case at this time of the year.
	7 Nuddea	" 2nd	10.92	Heavy and continuous rain throughout the district.	The prospects of the rice crops are improved. The indigo crop will probably be a failure.	Public health good.
	8 Jessore	" 2nd	4.82	Cloudy and rainy. A good deal of rain in the last two or three days of the week.	Crops all coming on well, and have much benefitted by the rains. More rain is said to be still wanted in Jenidah sub-division.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad	" 2nd	3.99	Rain on every day of the week, and the weather is much cooler. The rains have thoroughly set in.	The rain has done much good, but the general outturn of the aus crop will be poor. Indigo manufacturing continues, the yield will be below the average in most parts. Amun has been sown, and in some places is being transplanted.	
	10 Dinagapore	" 2nd	1.77	Damp and showery, but no continuous fall of rain.	The bhaddi rice and jute crops have suffered everywhere for want of rain, and there has not been enough yet to enable the people to get on with planting out of amun rice.	
	11 Maldah	" 2nd	2.99	First four days rainy and cloudy; the last three days warm and dry.	Seasonable rain has fallen and benefitted the bhadoi and amun paddy which, however, besides being backward, are not likely to be full crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahya	Aug. 2nd	3.47	There has been some rain throughout the district during the week.	The prospects of the amun and aus dhan crops have much improved owing to the rain that has lately fallen; more rain is still needed. The aus is being reaped in some parts of the Nattore sub-division. Mulberry, sugarcane, arohor, and jute, are also in good condition.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from the Nattore station.
	13 Rungpore	" 2nd	1.11	Hot and cloudy	More rain very much wanted.	
	14 Bograh	" 2nd	2.16	More rain has fallen this week, but much more is required.	The cutting of the aus crop continues, but the yield is not good owing to the want of rain. More rain has fallen in parts of the district, and it has helped the transplanting of the amun paddy. Jute is being cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 2nd	10.50	Weather cool, with heavy showers of rain throughout the week.	The prospect of aus dhan is not favorable; of amun dhan fair. The rain has done great good to the crops.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 2nd	4.16	A good deal of rain, but still not enough for the time of the year. High wind during the last few days.	Hill crops progressing favorably on the whole. Terai crops have not suffered materially from want of rain, and no fears for the present are entertained, but more rain is still needed.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 2nd	2.54	Cloudy, showery, and close.	Good, but more rain is now wanted.	
	Cooch Behar	" 2nd	1.91	Cloudy at the beginning and hot and sunny at the end of the week.	Good. The late kinds of aus dhan are up to the average. Planting out of amun dhan is going on, but there has not been sufficient rain to admit of planting out on high lands. Jute promises well.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 5th*	2.35	Weather.—First three days heavy rain, last four days fair.	Prospects of crops good. Rivers still low.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 2nd	3.90	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning of the week.	Crops doing well. The rivers are rising steadily, but slowly. Much of the aus dhan has suffered considerably.	
	20 Backergunge	" 2nd	7.96	Very rainy; strong winds from the south.	The rain has done much good, and the transplantation of the amun crops is progressing favorably.	
	21 Mymensing	" 2nd	3.76	Moderate rain at sudder station, but plentiful in other parts.	The aus crop is not a very good one, but the amun promises well. River still extremely low.	
	22 Sylhet	July 26th	5.91	There has been more rain in this week. Cool.	The aus has not yielded so good a crop as was expected, owing to the unusually dry weather at this season. If the rains continue, the amun crop will be saved.	
	23 Cachar	" 26th	6.40	Cloudy, with rain	Prospects better. A good deal of salce dhan planted out during the week.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong	" 26th	2.19	Hot and cloudy the first part of the week, with frequent showers the last two days.	Crops reported healthy from Cox's Bazar. Dhan in some central parts of the district has been attacked by beetles. The rain will help on transplanting.	
	25 Noakhally	" 26th	2.51	Stormy and rainy	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	Aug. 2nd	4.3	A good deal of rain has fallen, but not of a sufficiently heavy character.	Prospects certainly a little better, though heavy rain is wanted and soon, especially in the north. Rain has fallen heavily in the south-east apparently, as the insects* (Leda-poka) complained of last week are disappearing.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	July 26th	2.58	Rains have set in fairly. Steady drenching showers for the last three days. Foggy and cool.	Paddy coming into ear. More rain wanted still.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 26th	1.90	Light rain throughout the week. Cloudy and very warm.	More rain wanted to bring up the crops.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Aug. 5th*	5.03	Weather sultry. Heavy rain at the beginning of the week.	Bhadoi crops nearly entirely destroyed by excess of floods, and rice crops said to be damaged, but at present it is impossible to ascertain the extent.	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox throughout the district.
	29 Gya	" 2nd	13.77	Unprecedentedly wet	Bhadoi crop greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed. Paddy not much injured.	
	30 Shahabad	" 2nd	6.48	Seasonable	Prospects of crops generally good, but in Sasseram first sowings of indigo a failure, and bhadoi much injured by rain. Floods have been heavy, that from the Sone unusually so.	Cholera still hanging about the outlying villages; some overflowed.
	31 Tirhoot	" 2nd	4.99	Hot and cloudy; easterly wind prevailing. Two heavy showers of rain during the week in the north of the district.	In the east of the district dhan has not been planted out for want of rain. In the south the rain that has fallen has greatly benefited the indigo and other bhadoi crops. More rain is much wanted.	
	32 Saran	" 2nd	5.83	Cloudy; heavy rain at the beginning of the week. Prevailing wind east. Rain general throughout the district.	Crops are doing well. Manufacture of indigo going on. Paddy seedlings are being transplanted.	Cholera continues. Small-pox on the decrease.
	33 Chumpran	" 2nd	6.81	Sultry. Winds variable.	Prospects of crops continue favorable. Rain has been of much benefit, especially at Bethiah.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 2nd	6.85	Seasonable	On highlands the prospects are very good. The general crops on dearah lands have suffered to some extent. The rice is coming on very well. Sub-divisional reports favorable.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 5th*	3.30	.....	Very favorable report from the south of all crops where there has been good rain, and transplanting is being carried on rapidly. Accounts from the north, Madhaporah especially, are not so favorable, much more rain being wanted. Rivers being very high, railway between Bhaugulpore and Ghogri may be breached any time.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 2nd	3.54	Rain plentiful in south of the district. More wanted in Arariah.	Transplanting of aughany going on briskly; prospects generally much improved.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 2nd	6.87	Very good rain has fallen during the week.	All crops promise favorably. Transplanting of dhan seedlings actively progressing.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
88	Cuttack	... Aug. 5th*	3.10	Less rain at sub-divisions.	Early rice crops excellent. More rain needed for late rice crops.	
89	Pooree	... July 26th	4.07	Close and cloudy, with good rainfall. Rainfall at Khoordha, 7.25.	Weeding and transplanting going on in sarud fields. Weeding is also going on in beali fields. Mandea (murwa) crop is being sown in almost all parts of the sudder sub-division. Khoordha.—State of paddy crops good; other crops, such as mandea, cotton, sugarcane, and arhar, are all good and promising.	
40	Balasore	... Aug. 2nd	1.39	Frequent and copious rain in the north and centre; frequent but less copious in the south of the district.	Crops in general very flourishing, but fears are entertained lest those in the south should be injured for want of rain.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	... „ 2nd	13.19	Weather cloudy, with heavy and continuous rain.	Mukai and murwa crops have suffered very much from the late heavy rains; the rice crop is, however, doing well.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	... „ 2nd	5.13	Very rainy. Seasonable.	In Chota Nagpore transplanting is going on, and the reports of the crops from all quarters are very satisfactory. In Palamow everything is said to be progressing well.	
43	Singbhoom	... July 26th	3.86	Seasonable	Favorable. Transplanting in course. The rain has enabled the ploughing up for the up-land crops.	Cholera bad in Dhulbhoom, Ghatsilla, Baharigora, and Kokpara.
44	Maunbhoom	... Aug. 2nd	10.01	Very favorable	Prospects of all crops good, but as a less breadth of high land has been cropped this year than generally on account of the lateness of the setting in of the rains, the crops from them will be short.	Cholera and small pox declining.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... July 26th	1.49	Sunny and cloudy alternately. Rain scanty throughout the district.	Reaping of asu dhan continues. Outturn good. Rain not yet sufficient for transplanting winter rice crops. Jute, cotton, and sugarcane, doing well.	
46	Kamroop	... Aug. 4th	1.64	Weather hot, with occasional showers.	Aus crop almost gathered. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable. Shalee dhan being transplanted.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	... July 26th	5.70	Sultry; no breeze.	A very favorable time for dhan cultivation.	Fever and cattle disease prevalent. Cholera disappeared.
48	Nowgong	... „ 26th	3.99	Weather seasonable since the new moon, but rainfall to date behind that of last year. Rain wanted.	Cultivation of salee crop going on satisfactorily. Aus crop nearly all gathered in. Tea prospects good.	District now generally healthier than it has been of late. A few cases of cholera. Cattle murrain almost died out.
49	Seebhaugor	... „ 26th	1.46	Fair, with occasional showers at night.	The sowings of dhan crop continue. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still present.
50	Luckimpore	... „ 26th	4.61	Rather cloudy and still. Very heavy rain on Thursday night, preceded by thunder. North Luckimpore.—Weather very hot. Heavy showers of rain, sometimes accompanied by thunder, nearly every morning from about 6 to 8 A.M.	The cutting of aus dhan commenced. Transplanting of salee dhan going on. Crops now on the ground promising.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
51	Naga Hills	July 19th	4.24	Seasonable throughout the district.	The rice crop in the hills looks well and healthy, and a fair outturn may be expected. Satisfactory reports of the crops in the plains.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 26th	0.84	The weather has been variable and sultry, and want of rain still continues.	Though the crops in many parts of the hills are not, for want of rain, as forward as they ought to be, yet at present prospects continue favorable.	
53	Garo Hills	" 26th	6.97	Considerable fall of rain during the week; heavy showers morning and evening, with a fair amount of sunshine. Good weather for crops.	The prospects of the crops, continue good. The Garos are now cutting their dhan crop, which promises to be a very fair one.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	4.63	1.74	28.99	26th July.	Not received 13th to 19th July.	
		Cutwa	3.03	0.33	18.26	ditto.		
		Culina	3.52	1.42	18.79	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	3.16	1.79	24.83	ditto.		
		Raneesgunge	4.65	2.78	18.87	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	4.27	2.28	19.36	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	6.85	1.79	23.62	ditto.		
		Sooree	Not rec.	1.40	20.18	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	6.31	1.39	31.50	ditto.		
		Tumlook	9.28	3.32	28.50	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	7.25	0.87	26.40	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Contai	Dy. Collr.'s Office	7.95	2.28	23.57		ditto.
			Exc. Engr.'s Office	8.60	3.08	26.75		ditto.
		Hooghly	3.06	1.95	21.10	ditto.		
Serampore		6.19	1.39	23.19	ditto.			
Howrah	Howrah	4.74	1.66	22.62	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	6.20	1.50	21.53	ditto.		
		Calcutta	3.11	1.46	19.82	ditto.		
		Alipore	3.72	1.73	20.16	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	3.83	1.59	19.59	ditto.		
		Busseerhaut	2.35	1.79	21.44	ditto.		
		Baraset	2.30	Not rec.	13.51	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	4.84	1.50	27.61	ditto.		
		Barripore	5.45	3.91	27.06	ditto.		
		Satkhernah	1.87	1.30	22.34	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	6.00	2.73	24.60	ditto.		
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	4.05	0.90	17.86	ditto.		
		Kishinaghur	2.39	0.96	19.05	ditto.		
		Bongong	1.67	1.61	18.19	ditto.		
		Melherpore	4.13	1.60	22.62	ditto.		
		Choodangah	2.17	0.75	18.57	ditto.		
		Kooshtea	1.57	0.66	17.93	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	1.94	0.58	14.78	ditto.		
		Jessore	1.20	1.57	20.64	ditto.		
		Nurrail	2.41	2.04	27.56	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	2.60	1.30	30.34	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jenadah	2.74	1.50	20.58	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	1.31	1.43	26.63	ditto.		
		Magoorah	1.97	0.66	25.85	ditto.		
		Berhampore	2.98	0.57	12.51	ditto.		
		Ramporchaut	1.88	0.59	9.89	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	3.14	1.49	11.68	ditto.		
		Junagpore	6.51	0.54	17.16	ditto.		
		Azimungo	1.65	0.96	15.96	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	1.82	0.31	21.52	ditto.		
		Dinagpore	1.24	1.03	27.27	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Maldah	1.70	0.07	10.44	ditto.		
		Maldah	2.60	0.28	14.69	ditto.		
		Beaulah	1.65	0.62	19.03	ditto.		
		Natore	0.15	0.56	25.41	ditto.		
		Rungpore	0.41	3.09	26.65	ditto.		
		Bhowangunge	0.19	1.57	35.74	ditto.		
		Titalya	1.94	0.56	18.53	ditto.		
		Bograh	2.51	0.69	20.39	ditto.		
		Pubna	1.10	0.80	16.70	ditto.		
Serajgunge								
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	30.40	30th June.		
		Hospital	5.98	1.62	44.58	26th July.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.72	2.61	55.58	ditto.		
		Fallaecotta	0.63	2.91	71.39	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Kodah	0.75	4.33	12.46	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	1.20	7.78	85.74	ditto.		
	Bhutan Doors	Buxa	2.47	Not rec.	92.62	19th July.		
	DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca	1.36	1.87	32.91	26th July.	
			Hospital	1.67	2.37	20.65	ditto.	
Moonshegunge			3.98	0.65	33.93	ditto.		
Furzedpore		Manickgunge	1.40	0.24	21.12	ditto.		
		Furzedpore	1.86	0.50	24.22	ditto.		
		Goalundo	2.96	0.16	19.81	ditto.		
Backergunge		Burrisaul	3.35	1.53	27.01	ditto.		
		Perozepore	1.87	1.70	20.39	ditto.		
		Madaripore	2.24	0.88	29.78	ditto.		
	Patoakhally	4.61	2.86	46.62	ditto.			
	Dowlat Khan	3.33	3.25	37.92	ditto.			
Mymensing	Mymensing	Nil	2.74	37.80	ditto.			
	Jamsilpore	1.67	4.51	27.69	ditto.			
	Atteah	4.84	1.77	27.04	ditto.			
	Kishoregunge	2.10	3.56	30.61	ditto.			
	Sylhet	4.80	6.12	74.41	ditto.			
Cachar	Cachar	3.30	6.93	63.42	ditto.			
	Hylakandy	3.00	Not rec.	48.58	19th July.			
	Koyah	1.84	4.22	42.22	26th July			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong	2.40	2.50	38.90	ditto.		
		Chittagong Jail	2.54	2.46	40.86	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	14.20	3.50	87.77	ditto.		
		Noakhally	3.25	4.02	58.00	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comilla	1.75	1.41	37.21	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah	1.33	1.13	37.34	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamates Hill	2.23	2.58	32.61	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0.58	1.90	29.00	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th July 1873.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	3.25	0.47	10.98	26th July.		
		Behar	1.60	1.81	8.47	ditto.		
		Burh	3.94	0.44	11.76	ditto.		
		Dinapore (Jail)	3.20	4.30	16.36	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore (Cantonment)	3.70	4.30	13.75	ditto.		
		Gya	3.71	0.69	8.65	ditto.		
		Nowadah	0.22	Not rec.	15.01	19th July.		
		Arungabad	5.97	ditto	13.86	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	5.94	0.81	16.95	26th July.		
		Arrah	3.23	1.75	17.33	ditto.		
		Sasseram	4.75	3.06	17.99	ditto.		
		Buxar	1.55	1.60	8.18	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Rhuboah	5.41	Not rec.	17.75	19th July.		
		Mozufferpore	2.22	1.69	14.11	26th July.		
		Durbhaugah	0.78	1.38	12.59	ditto.		
		Hajepore	5.27	1.51	15.62	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Sarun	Mudhubani	1.74	1.80	16.39	ditto.		
		Seetamarce	1.00	0.40	18.69	ditto.		
		Tappore	1.27	1.10	15.65	26th July.		
		Choprah	3.97	1.27	16.15	ditto.		
	Champurun	Sewan	2.56	3.22	14.46	ditto.		
		Motechuri	1.00	2.40	22.42	ditto.		
		Bettiah	1.10	0.50	21.12	ditto.		
		Monghyr	1.92	3.33	12.35	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Begousserai	4.35	1.03	16.95	ditto.		
		Jamoude	8.77	1.79	19.91	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	3.28	2.53	14.24	ditto.		
		Soojod	1.12	1.17	11.11	ditto.		
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	1.40	0.90	15.64	ditto.		
		Banka	1.23	2.79	19.11	ditto.		
		Sanborsa	1.28	0.92	16.25	ditto.		
		Purneah	1.00	1.37	18.97	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kisheneunge	0.48	4.30	24.59	ditto.			
	Arrah	0.52	1.16	17.66	ditto.			
	Deoghur	2.52	4.03	20.70	ditto.			
	Jamtara	3.20	Not rec.	8.27	19th July.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July		
	Rajmahal	3.50	0.10	11.08	26th July.			
	Pakour	1.57	1.48	7.89	ditto.			
	Nya-Doomka	4.13	3.17	21.29	ditto.			
	Godda	2.60	0.20	12.03	ditto.			
	ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack (Telegraph Office)	1.40	2.10	14.00	ditto.	
			Cuttack (Hospital)	1.41	2.44	16.52	ditto.	
Jajpore			3.45	2.00	15.00	ditto.		
Kendrapara			2.10	1.80	23.20	ditto.		
Pooree		Jugatsingapore	1.97	3.23	15.27	ditto.		
		False Point	2.70	2.80	17.75	ditto.		
		Pooree	3.34	4.07	16.48	ditto.		
		Khurdah	2.50	7.24	24.65	ditto.		
Balasore		Balasore	3.34	4.00	21.86	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	0.85	2.51	12.57	ditto.		
		Jellasore	7.83	2.13	21.78	ditto.	From 1st April.	
		Sorah	1.07	2.76	12.01	ditto.	ditto.	
Cuttack Tributary		Chandbally	1.59	1.62	11.34	ditto.	ditto.	
Mehals		Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.60	12th July.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh (Jail)	8.44	0.96	17.97	26th July.		
		Hazarcebaugh (Dispensary)	7.92	0.60	16.61	ditto.		
		Pachumbha	10.57	0.88	22.63	ditto.		
		Ranchee	9.72	1.93	19.72	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palamow	3.19	1.95	17.18	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	3.56	2.13	18.12	ditto.		
		Purnia	8.26	1.49	20.68	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	6.90	1.80	20.97	ditto.		
	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.26	1.69	47.87	ditto.		
		Dhoobree	0.55	4.20	61.97	ditto.		
		Gowhatta	0.15	2.11	35.18	ditto.		
		Burpettah	9.87	3.06	48.71	ditto.		
	Durrung	Tezpor	1.17	Not rec.	42.37	19th July.		
		Mungledye	3.23	ditto	41.86	ditto.		
		Nowgong	1.68	0.43	46.34	26th July.		
		Sebsaugor	1.95	Not rec.	49.79	19th July.		
Sebsaugor	Golaghat	1.47	ditto	40.80	ditto.			
	Jorehaut	3.50	ditto	35.19	ditto.			
	Nazeerah	2.13	ditto	48.80	ditto.			
	Debrooghur	5.22	ditto	57.80	ditto.			
Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	5.04	ditto	61.38	ditto.			
	Suddya	0.43	ditto	46.31	ditto.			
	Samooogooding	Not rec.	ditto	19.94	5th July.			
	Shillong	9.66	1.37	32.35	26th July.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai	6.34	2.86	50.90	ditto.			
	Cherrapoonjee	4.91	17.40	178.04	ditto.			
	Tura	1.17	6.97	58.18	ditto.			
	Tura	1.17	6.97	58.18	ditto.			
Garohills	Benares	1.00?	1.11	4.13	ditto.			
	Akyab	12.70	4.40	95.70	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th July to 2nd August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	27th	10	29.501	29.519	82.5	81.3	95	S S W	...	2.05	...	a
		12	29.494	29.452	81.0	81.0	87	S by W	...	...	...	a
	28th	10	29.549	29.567	83.0	80.7	90	S W	...	...	...	a
		12	29.475	29.493	81.0	80.0	95	S S W	...	...	...	a, r
	29th	10	29.509	29.617	83.4	81.6	91	S S W	...	3.66	S	scuds.
		12	29.509	29.527	85.0	80.5	81	S W	...	0.06	...	a
	30th	10	29.610	29.634	87.5	82.0	78	W S W	...	0.27	C	scuds.
		12	29.538	29.556	87.3	82.0	79	S S W	...	...	...	a
	31st	10	29.589	29.607	82.4	79.5	87	S W	...	...	...	a
	Aug. 1st	10	29.500	29.518	85.1	80.5	81	S S W	...	...	...	a
		12	29.604	29.622	83.4	81.0	80	E S E	...	0.17	...	a
SAGOR ISLAND.	2nd	10	29.535	29.553	84.0	80.0	87	S S E	...	0.27	S	a
		12	29.585	29.703	85.5	81.0	81	S E	...	...	K	a
		12	29.593	29.611	83.8	81.6	90	S E	...	0.08	...	a
	July											
	27th	10	29.531	29.537	83	80	87	S W	26.1	...	N	d, a, u, scuds.
		12	29.444	29.450	87	82	79	S W	23.5	...	N	a, scuds.
	28th	10	29.567	29.573	86	81	79	S W	28.6	...	N	a
		12	29.525	29.531	84	81	87	S W	22.3	0.10	N	d, a
	29th	10	29.635	29.641	84	80	83	S W	23.7	0.60	N	d, a
		12	29.560	29.566	84	79	79	S W	21.6	0.10	N	a, p
	30th	10	29.640	29.655	83	84	83	S S W	17.0	...	N	b, scuds.
		12	29.562	29.568	89	84	80	S W	20.3	...	N	a, u
	31st	10	29.605	29.611	86	80	75	W	19.6	...	KS	a, a
CHITTAGONG.	Aug. 1st	10	29.525	29.531	92	80	91	W S W	9.0	0.10	N	a, p
		12	29.615	29.621	80	80	100	N E	0.1	1.30	N	a, r, calm.
		12	29.543	29.549	83	80	87	E S E	4.6	0.10	N	a, r, calm.
	2nd	10	29.681	29.687	86	81	79	S E	11.0	0.10	KS	a, scuds.
		12	29.587	29.593	83	81	72	S E	11.5	...	N	l, p
												b, u, scuds.
	July											
	27th	10	29.557	29.649	83	79	83	S E	5.7	0.10	KS	p, g
		12	29.467	29.560	80	79	87	S S W	12.3	0.20	KS	p, u
	28th	10	29.562	29.655	80	78	91	S	6.8	0.20	KS	p, g
		12	29.519	29.612	82	78	82	S W	17.3	0.60	KS	p, g, q
	29th	10	29.611	29.736	83	80	87	S	7.5	2.50	KS	p, g
		12	29.581	29.674	80	78	91	S W	8.4	...	KS	a, g
	30th	10	29.661	29.754	79	78	95	S E	6.0	0.60	N	r, a, g
		12	29.574	29.667	79	78	95	E S E	6.1	1.00	N	r, g
	31st	10	29.596	29.690	77	77	100	N E	5.1	0.00	N	r, a, g
	Aug. 1st	10	29.527	29.621	77	76	95	S	5.8	1.10	N	r, u, g
		12	29.669	29.754	82	78	82	E S E	4.5	...	CK, KS	a
MADRAS.	2nd	10	29.557	29.649	83	80	87	S S E	5.1	0.10	KS	u
		12	29.605	29.787	84	79	79	E N E	3.1	...	CK	b
		12	29.598	29.691	81	79	91	N E	3.3	0.30	N	d, u
	July											
	27th	10	29.703	29.828	91	75	44	W	8	...	...	bc
		12	29.688	29.718	87	78	65	S E by E	10	...	...	cloudy.
	28th	10	29.701	29.791	91	76	47	W S W	9	...	...	a
		12	29.642	29.672	87	78	65	S E by E	10	...	...	a
	29th	10	29.785	29.815	88	76	55	S W by W	10	...	...	a
		12	29.682	29.712	87	80	72	S E by S	14	...	...	a
	30th	10	29.843	29.873	88	75	52	S W by W	12	...	...	a
		12	29.729	29.759	87	77	61	S E by S	14	...	...	a
	31st	10	29.869	29.890	90	75	47	W by N	12	...	...	a
CUTTACK.	Aug. 1st	10	29.745	29.775	90	76	50	N W by N	8	...	...	cloudy.
		12	29.826	29.856	90	75	47	W	10	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.671	29.701	90	76	50	E N E	7	...	...	cloudy.
		12	29.770	29.800	85	78	51	W by S	10	...	...	cloudy.
		12	29.665	29.695	91	75	44	W S W	6	...	...	a
	July											
	27th	10	29.500	29.582	84	79	79	S W	3.6	0.90	KS, C	
		12	29.425	29.507	86	79	72	W	3.7	...	CK, N, C	
	28th	10	29.545	29.627	88	79	65	W S W	2.4	...	CK, N, C	
		12	29.500	29.583	79	77	99	W S W	6.5	0.80	N	
	29th	10	29.592	29.674	83	79	83	S W	1.9	...	KS, N, C	
		12	29.540	29.623	80	78	91	S S W	3.5	0.20	K, N, C	
	30th	10	29.612	29.694	86	80	79	W S W	1.5	0.30	CK, N, C	
		12	29.520	29.602	85	79	75	W S W	4.8	...	N, C	
	31st	10	29.559	29.641	85	78	71	W S W	2.2	...	CK, KS, C	
	Aug. 1st	10	29.445	29.527	89	80	66	W	3.2	...	CK, N, C	
ARAB.		12	29.543	29.627	83	77	75	W N W	1.1	...	CK, N, C	
	2nd	10	29.447	29.529	86	79	72	W S W	2.5	...	CK, N, C	
		12	29.602	29.644	84	80	83	N N E	2.0	0.40	CK, N, C	
		12	29.457	29.539	87	81	76	E N E	4.3	0.20	C, K, N	p
	July											
	27th	10	29.606	29.688	78	78	100	S W	1.8	3.20	...	r
		12	29.570	29.592	81	79	91	S	0.8	...	...	a, p
	28th	10	29.718	29.740	76	76	100	N	1.3	7.50	...	r
		12	29.638	29.660	78	77	95	N E	0.5	1.80	...	r
	29th	10	29.737	29.759	82	81	95	S S W	0.8	2.10	...	d
		12	29.687	29.709	82	81	95	S S W	1.3	0.40	...	d
	30th	10	29.758	29.780	77	77	100	N N W	0.5	5.80	...	r, l
		12	29.688	29.710	78	78	100	S S E	0.2	1.10	...	r
	31st	10	29.711	29.733	76	76	100	S	0.6	3.80	...	d
	Aug. 1st	10	29.626	29.648	78	77	95	S W	1.6	2.30	...	g
		12	29.731	29.753	77	76	95	S	0.2	1.60	...	r
	2nd	10	29.628	29.649	83	79	83	S S E	2.1	...	...	b
		12	29.747	29.769	82	78	82	S	0.5	...	...	b, g
		12	29.643	29.664	85	80	79	S S E	2.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August, 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st July 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain. In.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July	22nd	29.498	92.0	81.0	137.0	85.6	82.0	79.5	0.83	S by W, E & E by N	...	80.6	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli & cirri. Lightning on W at 8 P.M. Drizzled at 5½ P.M.
	23rd	453	87.6	81.0	128.5	83.4	81.2	79.7	89	E by N & E	0.8	165.2	0.33	...	Cirri, overcast and cumuli. Thunder between 11 and 12 A.M. Lightning at 9 and 10 P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	24th	466	88.8	80.6	138.8	83.6	81.2	79.5	88	E & S	1.4	219.4	0.3	...	Overcast & cumuli. Thunder at 12½ A.M. Rain between 11 & 12 A.M. at 3½, 5½ & 7½ P.M.
	25th	516	88.5	80.3	138.7	83.9	81.3	79.5	87	S S E, S S W & S by W	0.4	203.6	0.02	...	Clouds of different kinds. Light rain at 2½, 3½ & from 10½ to 12 A.M.
	26th	513	90.3	81.8	134.0	85.1	81.7	79.3	83	S S W & S W	0.8	157.5	...	●	Stratoni, cumuli & overcast. Lightning from 7½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 2½, 3½ A.M., & 11 P.M.
	27th	468	84.5	80.5	...	82.4	80.8	79.7	92	S W	...	157.0	2.05	...	Overcast. Thunder from 1½ to 5 A.M. Lightning at 2 A.M. Rain from midnight to 12 A.M.
	28th	511	86.0	77.5	...	81.1	79.5	78.4	92	S W	2.0	111.3	3.26	...	Cirri & cirrostrati & overcast. Thunder at 5½ P.M. Rain at 6½ A.M. & from 1½ to 11 P.M.
	29th	559	87.0	77.5	130.0	81.8	79.2	77.4	87	W & S W	3.5	203.3	0.73	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain from midnight to 6 A.M. at 2 & between 7 & 8 P.M.
	30th	585	89.3	80.2	130.5	84.4	80.7	78.1	82	S W & S S W	1.2	197.4	...	...	Cirri & Stratoni.
	31st	559	85.8	80.5	95.2	83.0	80.2	78.2	86	S W & S	...	107.0	...	...	Overcast. Lightning on S W at 8 & 9 P.M. Drizzled at 7, 8, 10½ A.M., 7½ & 11½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	14.5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.88
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	6.77
	... { by anemometer gauge	6.31
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	4.74
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July		25.86
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	37.76

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd August 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1873-74.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during khureef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah ...	1,262	211	2,776	...	189	2,965	39	3	42	3,007	282	}	...	...	a In addition to this, 38 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII (B. C.) of 1867.
		High Level ...	675	271	1,262	...	216	1,418	1,418	...		274	...		b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugarcane ... 86 acres. Rubb ... 10 " Garden produce ... 10 " Total ... 106
		Taldandah ...	1,300	62,628	74	...	...	74	22	...	22	96	29		...	...
		Maabgong ...	650	18,000	124	124	42	...	42	106
South-Western	Midnapore	Total ...	...	...	4,176	...	465	4,641	10	3	6,106	4,687	311	...	...	c Details of column 9— At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 4,568 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 15 " Total ... 4,581	
		Midnapore ...	875	22,07	3,401	...	1,625	4,926	...	...	...	4,926	329	...	686		...
		Panchagarah ...	240	111,25	584	...	877	1,491	...	...	...	1,493	...	...	33		...
		Total ...	...	...	3,985	...	42,402	6,387	...	...	...	6,387	329	...	...		...
Howrah	...	Total ...	...	...	8,161	...	2,867	10,028	103	3	1,06	11,074	649	...	...	d The leases granted during the month are all at Rs. 2, except those for which applications were made prior to the 1st June 1873.	
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 29th July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Amount of corresponding month in previous year.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.										
6	Tobacco	875	5,600	1,600	Local	1,766	13,104 0 0	302	The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for the silt excavation. The tolls realized from the portion of Range No. 1 between the Ropnarain river and the extension canal to Gowakhally.	
2	Salt	225	900	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grains	150	600	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tile bricks	...	100	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread	16	1,000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	400	2,400	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiniber, No. 5	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Water	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beans, No. 85	...	2,000	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Jacks, No. 2,000	...	278	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery, No. 5,000	...	50	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mango, No. 1,000	...	30	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plant	...	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Palm leaves	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw, kalons 5	...	20	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Empty	...	15	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men, No. 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1,766	13,104	8,450	302	986	50 12 3	45	1,766	13,104 0 0	302	50 12 3	2,365 7 6		

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.—COSSYE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of June 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.												
			Rs.		Rs. A. P.				Rs.		Rs. A. P.				
76	Coal ..	32,500	10,231	34,970	131 8 0	1,917	Local	...	...	10,200	88,087 2,045	0 3	
21	Cotton ..	2,455	42,700	7,425	46 11 6	...	Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firewood ..	680	1,428	1,451	6 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Grain ..	5,139	9,100	13,100	71 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hides and horns ..	975	20,500	2,800	18 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jaggery and sugar ..	2,445	9,785	5,800	28 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Metal ..	6,159	21,065	12,975	56 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Miscellaneous ..	6,312	17,379	20,025	111 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Oil and oilseeds ..	9,235	38,075	18,075	120 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paddy and rice ..	2,245	3,580	5,000	21 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Piece-goods ..	406	41,855	5,800	24 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Threads ..	2,100	84,411	10,800	43 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	Garden produce ..	6,785	16,425	42,325	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pottery ..	415	617	2,525	12 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Salt ..	39,465	1,24,620	61,050	452 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Silk and indigo ..	602	1,14,000	4,275	15 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jute ..	100	360	500	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Straw ..	2,455	1,257	11,125	41 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tobacco ..	5,805	35,570	11,750	78 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Sand ..	6,475	430	10,275	38 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rafis of timber...	49	102 1	125	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rafis of bamboos...	24	24	125	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	Empty boats ..	...	...	...	96 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
774	Passengers ..	...	...	...	90 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ..	...	...	...	352 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous revenue ..	...	...	...	7 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Police boats ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,31,220	7,87,716	2,85,000	10,200	88,087 2,045	0 3	1,31,220	7,87,716	10,200	88,087 2,045	0 3			
1917															

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

Range III canal was closed for repairs during the whole of the month.
The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 1,654-15-3. There is an increase therefore of 25 per cent. very nearly this month, more than half of which is due to salt trade alone, which has more than doubled itself.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of June 1873.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.				TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.				STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Value of traffic.	Rs. A. P.
		Maunds.	Approximate value of cargo.				Maunds.	Approximate value of cargo.				Maunds.	Approximate value of cargo.		
21 Paddy	...	3,408	Rs. 1,749	Rs. A. P. 25 8 0	...	91 Paddy	18,097	Rs. 9,348	Rs. A. P. 212 4 0	...	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	95 1,503	Rs. 95 1,503	29,898 0 0	9,697 121 15 7
1 Wheat	...	40	270	1 2 0	...	7 Wheat	1,116	3,348	14 2 0	...	4 Bricks	...	...	...	...
2 Black gram	...	164	205	1 14 0	...	1 Cloths	875	17,500	13 2 0	...	2 Bamboos (44 in No.)	...	...	247,107 0 0	67,982 737 13 6
1 Salt	...	65	325	0 8 0	...	1 Ghee	69	2,760	0 12 0	...	22 Empty	...	...	...	...
9 Garlic	...	416	416	2 4 0	...	87 Empty	...	...	10 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Jaggery	...	3,525	17,625	25 4 0	...	7 Spices	4,143	82,806	61 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Turneric	...	1,410	282	1 4 0	...	15 Passengers (23 in No.)	...	...	29 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Dry fish	...	251	2,510	2 4 0	...	3 Wine	391	31,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Passenger (9 in No.)	5 12 7	...	2 Grain	447	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Horse (2 in No.)	...	150	150	13 2 0	...	2 Straw	200	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Plank	...	372	150	1 14 0	...	7 Mustard seed	15,810	15,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Empty	29 14 0	...	2 Mustard	144	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Firewood	0 8 0	...	2 Coarse lime	756	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Sooki	0 8 0	...	1 Beans	232	54,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Rts Bamboos (9,923 in No.)	...	124	124	9 1 0	...	6 Rides	3,588	3,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 " Bamboos (10 in No.)	...	20	20	1 4 0	...	5 Rice	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 Salt	394	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 Dry mangoes	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 Bamboos	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 Turneric	3,505	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 Jaggery	3,855	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 Horses	2,940	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 Palmy	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6 Gingelly	13,392	3,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 Timbers (12 in No.)	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	28,698	121 15 7	9,697	264	45,113	247,107	67,982	737 13 6	74	3,770	21,458	2,79,676 0 0	1,403 3 7

Toll collection for the corresponding month last year was Rs. 808-11-6.

An increase of 30 per cent. on the private trade is partly due to the carriage of rice for loading the ship *Barbadian* at False Point and also to general improvement of trade. The receipts from Government traffic is exceptional, due to carriage of stones, and will not continue next month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

nt of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division High Level Canal for the month of June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo, traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
				Mauada.	Tons.						Mauada.	Tons.												
36	Straw	4,415	1,379	7,719	Rs. A. P.	43 15 2	13	Firewood	4,371	437	9,319	333	5,183	61 6 0	111	Private merchandise.	6,465	8,821	402	4,617	101 13 2	Toll collections for the corresponding month of last year were Rs. 124-5-7.
4	Salt	437	2,185	622	...	...	9 1 11	1	Charcoal	351	523	756	27	324	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jaggery	564	4,320	1,392	6 8 6	1	Shutters and Rafts	Govt. stores	4,722	903	383	6,273	96 14 0	...
2	Firewood	240	24	408	...	...	3 6 0	11	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furniture	...	...	161	...	...	2 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Paddy	233	117	309	...	...	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Provision	130	130	170	...	...	1 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Turneric	130	650	198	...	...	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	16	16	33	...	...	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Luggage	...	...	33	...	...	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ropes	...	...	36	...	...	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	...	...	165	...	...	21 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,722	963	10,723	383	6,273	96 14 0	140	11,187	9,784	1,081 1/2	14,367 1/2	198 11 2	...	
111		6,465	8,821	11,249	402	4,617	10 13 2 29																	

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for June 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Rs.				Rs. A. P.		
14	Paddy	...	1,835	5,559	193	1,995	14 0 1	•	•	...	42	1,990	71	71	4 15 7	64	Local traffic	...	2,510	357	2,942	44 7 5			
10	Straw	...	198	2,723	97	680	6 12 11	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local traffic	...	42	71	...	9 6 6
1	Jaggery	...	15	57	2	30	0 2 3	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Onions	...	250	336	12	24	0 13 46	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Safron	...	20	25	1	26	0 2 0	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand cut stone	...	35	486	17	69	1 3 6	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fuel	...	45	644	23	23	1 9 9	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal	...	20	150	5	78	0 6 0	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	House furniture	...	10	25	1	17	0 2 0	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Empty boats for 15 days	...	84	...	...	...	5 2 0	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Denurage of 11 boats for 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	10 5 5	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	•	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		...	2,510	10,035	357	2,942	44 7 5	•	•	...	42	1,990	71	71	9 6 6	72	...	...	2,552	428	3,013	53 13 11	

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo.

The 5th July 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,962	1,24,292 2 0	11,393 8 11	4,95,967 0	2,20,195 15 0	20,184 12 6	31,578 1 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	97 1 8	8 18 0	.....	172 0 5	15 15 5	24 13 5
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	1,88,006	2,23,100 13 0	20,450 18 2	10,56,636 20	4,76,751 8 9	43,792 4 6	61,153 2 8
Total for 3 weeks	2,89,028	3,47,392 15 0	31,844 7 1	15,51,703 20	6,96,947 7 9	63,886 17 0	95,731 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,631	1,08,512 12 2	9,947 0 0	4,84,810 30	2,27,711 12 1	26,473 11 7	30,820 11 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	84 12 5	7 15 5	.....	177 11 5	16 6 2	24 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,87,888	3,24,759 11 0	29,769 12 9	13,92,074 10	6,84,684 4 2	62,762 14 6	92,532 7 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,669	8,800 10 6	806 14 6	30,032 10	9,941 8 3	911 6 2	1,718 0 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	39 6 0	3 12 2	.....	44 7 9	4 1 7	7 13 9
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	6,619	15,840 1 6	1,452 0 2	83,864 20	22,760 6 9	2,086 7 5	3,538 7 7
Total for 3 weeks	11,288	24,640 12 0	2,258 14 8	1,13,878 30	32,701 15 0	2,997 13 7	5,256 8 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,513	9,026 2 8	882 8 0	34,789 0	7,862 11 5	729 15 0	1,603 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	43 1 1	3 19 6	.....	35 2 11	3 4 6	7 3 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,268	27,164 5 7	2,490 1 4	99,391 20	23,774 14 2	2,179 7 4	4,669 8 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,286	772 0 0	75 4 0	18,215 0	554 0 0	55 8 0	130 12 0
Or per mile of railway	153	27 0 0	2 14 0	651 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	4 14 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	8,223	1,391 0 0	139 2 0	32,188 0	798 0 0	79 16 0	218 18 0
Total for 3 weeks	12,509	2,143 0 0	214 6 0	50,403 0	1,352 0 0	135 4 0	349 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,979	702 14 0	70 5 9	15,585 20	471 1 3	47 2 2	117 7 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	142	25 1 8	2 10 2	559 25	16 13 2	1 13 8	4 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,991½	2,131 1 0	213 2 2	42,988 25	1,224 15 6	122 9 11	335 12 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,407	760 0 0	76 0 0	24,314 0	781 0 0	78 2 0	154 2 0
Or per mile of railway	157	27 0 0	2 14 0	868 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	5 10 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	12,509	2,143 0 0	214 6 0	50,403 0	1,352 0 0	135 4 0	349 16 0
Total for 4 weeks	16,916	2,903 0 0	290 6 0	74,717 0	2,133 0 0	213 6 0	503 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,870½	684 3 9	68 8 5	12,736 22	398 15 6	39 17 11	108 6 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	138	24 7 0	2 8 10	464 35	14 4 0	1 8 6	3 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,862	2,815 4 9	281 10 7	55,725 7	1,623 15 0	162 7 10	443 18 5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1878, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,488½	1,025 0 0	102 10 0	2,181 0	235 0 0	23 10 0	126 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	55	38 0 0	3 16 0	80 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	4 14 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	3,797½	3,681 0 0	368 2 0	8,583 0	768 0 0	70 10 0	444 18 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,286	4,706 0 0	470 12 0	10,764 0	1,003 0 0	100 0 0	570 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

[*N.B.*—The Government orders on this report were published in last week's *Gazette*, but the Commissioner's report was omitted. The two are now published together to show how far the primary school scheme answers in Behar.]

No. AA, dated Bankipore, the 17th July 1873.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Patna.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN his resolution of 30th September last, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that at the end of the year 1872-73 the district officers would be able to report on the first-fruits of the scheme of primary education for which the funds were then granted. The following report, compiled from the periodical reports of the district officers, will show how far our efforts have been successful.

2. I began by issuing a circular summarising the principal points in the new scheme, explaining those where I thought difficulty was likely to occur, and inviting co-operation. I venture to quote the following paragraphs from that circular:—

"The resolution lays down with all possible distinctness what the object is that Government have in view, viz., by a system of grants to multiply and somewhat improve the existing class of indigenous schools, but not to introduce a new kind of school, nor to any extent new subjects of teaching. The great aim and object is to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic in the indigenous language of the province, to practise the boys in the native system of accounts, and teach them something of measurement, and the native system of land survey, and the instruments to be used, as teachers are men of the indigenous school-master class, who will be content with emoluments of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month, and not the higher class of masters hitherto turned out by our training schools, who will be content neither with the low wages of gurus nor with the native system of teaching. The conditions to be insisted upon are efficiency according to the native standards, and submission to periodical inspections and examinations by Government officers; and, on those conditions being agreed to, grants may be given to existing schools to some extent, and should be offered to a much larger extent to persons willing to start fresh schools where they are wanted.

"Grants should in no case exceed Rs. 5 a month, and generally should be as low as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a month, which would probably be quite enough to induce the gurus of

existing schools to submit to the conditions to be imposed. The assistance expected by Government from wards' estates and municipalities should not be lost sight of, and you should take full advantage of the Government orders in this respect in the endeavour to establish new schools and to bring the old ones under inspection.

"You will observe that the Lieutenant-Governor does not insist on all the old gurmohashoys being brought in for training to a training class, but he thinks that for all the new teachers who may be appointed, and for the younger gurus of existing schools, this should also be made a condition.

"As to the nature and standard of teaching, which we should aim at, I commend to your perusal Mr. Clarke's report on indigenous education in Mymensing, which is published as an appendix to the resolution, and I beg that you will bear steadily in mind that existing materials and existing systems are to be made use of as much as possible, and that we should not insist on printed books superseding oral repetition, and writing paper taking the place of the plantain leaf or dust. Even in such things as regular hours and registers of attendance, we should be very tender to native habits and prejudices. I dwell on this subject, not because it is left out of the resolution, but because the subordinate officers of the Education Department, who will in this matter serve as your hands and eyes, have naturally enough acquired a very marked dislike and contempt for the unmethodical and primitive methods of indigenous teaching; and, contrasting it with the improved system under which they have been taught, will, unless carefully checked, endeavour to substitute for it something better perhaps, but wholly different, and acceptable neither to the habits nor the means of the class we wish to reach.

"You should, therefore, draw out a very simple list of the conditions on which grants are to be given, excluding where you think fit, in the case of old gurus or meajees, the enforced attendance for a few months at a training class. You will observe that during this attendance at the training class, the guru will continue to draw the Government grant, though he must provide a substitute for his school."

"Having drawn out these conditions, you should, I think, circulate them as widely as possible during your approaching tour, on which you should be accompanied by the Deputy Inspector of your district, and you should make it your special object to select old schools and establish new ones as you move about, and then and there commence the system of grants which Government wish to introduce. You should direct your sub-divisional officers to assist you in thus carrying out these instructions so far as applicable during their tours, and reporting to you week by week what progress they make; and I request that you will furnish me similarly with monthly reports of the action taken by you to carry out the orders of Government."

3. Besides this, I consulted Dr. Fallon on several subsidiary points which will be discussed in a later portion of this report.

4. The Magistrates commenced operations generally in December, and the few reports I got at the end of that month showed fair progress which my cold weather tour confirmed. This has continued throughout the succeeding months, and the warm interest taken in the scheme by almost all the local officers is exhibited in the results which, fairly successful as they appear in figures, give a very inadequate idea of the difficulties to be overcome in attaining any practical result.

5. The following table shows the total grant given to each district (including the previous grant of July), the number of schools which the grant was expected to aid in each district, and the number actually brought on our books at the end of the year:—

District.	Total grant for 1872-73 and 1873-74.	Approximate number of schools expected to be opened or subsidized.	Number of schools actually brought on our books.
Patna	9,600	163 + 30 = 193	182
Gya	12,000	200 + 38 = 238	369
Shahabad	11,200	190 + 30 = 220	216
Tirhoot	24,000	400 + 70 = 470	418
Sarun	12,000	200 + 30 = 230	269
Chumparun... ..	8,800	150 + 0 = 150	65
	77,600	1,303 + 198 = 1,501	1,519

6. The return shows a total of 18 more than the estimate. The number started in each district is as follows:—

In Patna	182
„ Gya	369
„ Shahabad	216
„ Tirhoot	418
„ Sarun	269
„ Chumparun	65
Total	1,519

7. I have no figures of the exact number of pupils except for Tirhoot. There the average is 18, but generally I should incline to put it somewhat lower, say 16 per school, which gives a total of 24,304 boys receiving primary instruction.

8. I proceed now to note how the orders have been carried out in each district.

9. *Patna*.—In the beginning of the year 1872-73 there were in this district four Government primary schools, which, with those subsequently opened or aided, makes a total of 186. Of these 58 are in the sudder sub-division, 38 in Dinapore, 40 in Barh, and 50 in Behar, receiving from the State Rs. 178-8, Rs. 127, Rs. 143-8, and Rs. 143, respectively, aggregating Rs. 592 per mensem, or an average of about Rs. 318 per each school. Of the total number of schools subsidized in Patna, five are mukhtubs. There are no wards' estates from which assistance is possible in this district, and no arrangements have yet been made in regard to Government estates.

10. The unexpended balance in the hands of the Magistrate amounts to Rs. 2,634, and with this sum it is his intention "to start training classes for the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions at an annual cost of Rs. 420, at Barh and Behar at a cost of Rs. 240 each, and also to start or give aid to 30 mukhtubs on the meajees agreeing to learn arithmetic and mensuration at a cost of Rs. 1,440, thus leaving a sum of Rs. 294 to meet printing, stationery, and other unforeseen expenses." I have approved of this proposal for utilizing the unexpended balance.

11. *Gya*.—The schools opened in this district are as follows :—

In head-quarters sub-division	88
„ Nowada ditto	111
„ Jehanabad ditto	86
„ Aurungabad ditto	46

aggregating 369 schools, or 131 in excess of the number expected.

12. Of the number of schools at Nowada and Jehanabad, as indicated above, four are on Government estates, namely, two at Nowada and two at Jehanabad. Moreover, nine of the schools in the former sub-division have been established against a fund arising from a contribution of Rs. 37 per mensem, made by eight of the principal zemindars of the place. From the same fund the Magistrate hopes to be enabled to open half-a-dozen more schools or raise the pay of some of the gurus, if the contributors do not object to the money being so appropriated. In Jehanabad two zemindars have come forward with an annual subscription of Rs. 30 each, but it has not yet been reported how this sum has been disposed of. I have drawn the attention of the Magistrate to clause 3, paragraph 11 of the Government resolution of the 30th September last, in connection with the management of schools maintained from the contributions of the zemindars, and also informed him that such schools, if possible, should be opened on the estates of the zemindars contributing.

13. The greater number of the schools at Gya are old patshalas, and of the total number (331) opened or aided under the September grant, eight are mukhtubs.

14. The monthly cost to Government of these 331 schools is Rs. 730 per mensem, or less than Rs. 2-8 per each school on an average. The highest grant allowed to old schools is Rs. 2, and that to new schools Rs. 2-8. By thus economizing the resources at his disposal, the Magistrate has been enabled to establish a "considerable number of schools in addition to the number sanctioned, and to provide every village of any pretensions with the means of primary education." The Magistrate adds that "the Government grants, however small, are, so far as he has been able to ascertain, looked on by the gurus as no insignificant addition to their income, and consequently worth contending for."

15. Mr. Palmer has issued instructions to the Deputy Magistrate of Aurungabad to establish a patshala at Pachokhur, "the only village in the Pachokhur Court of Wards, where a patshala ought to exist."

16. Rs. 120 are in the hands of the Magistrate from the Government Estates Improvement Fund for expenditure in furtherance of mass education. He has as yet established four patshalas on the Government estates in his district, of which he has given full particulars :—

Names of patshalas.	Number of pupils now attending.	Hindoos.	Mahommedans.	Amount of Government aid.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A.	
Phooldih ...	17	6	11	2 8	These schools have only just been opened, and a much larger attendance is expected hereafter.
Toonsihary ...	12	4	8	2 8	
Takra ...	11	11	.....	2 8	
Bimalpore ...	3	3	.....	2 8	

17. Mr. Palmer states that the inspection reports of his Sub-Inspectors are not very intelligent or satisfactory, but so far as they go, they show that real progress is being made, and he is satisfied with the working of the schools on the whole.

18. *Shahabad*.—The aggregate number of schools opened or subsidized in this district is 216, and includes 17 mukhtubs. The schools are distributed in the four sub-divisions of the zillah as follows:—

Arrah	73
Sasseerm	56
Buxar	51
Bhubooa	36

19. In regard to mukhtubs, the Magistrate in one of his reports stated that he feared "little has been done either in the way of giving Government aid to existing mukhtubs or in establishing new ones, the chief reasons being that so few institutions of this kind are to be met with in the interior, in which more than ten Mahomedans receive education, or in which the *mevajes* are capable of giving instructions in arithmetic, mensuration, and the vernacular."

20. In reply, I gave the Magistrate to understand that I do not want the conditions of giving grants to mukhtubs to be fixed and invariable in the beginning. The object in fixing the conditions is to show the standard which we should work up to, but they need not be insisted upon as necessary preliminaries to a grant in every case.

21. The zemindars in this district have not afforded any pecuniary assistance although a few of them have promised to do so. They have, however, in most cases willingly allowed the use of houses for schools where *their* villages have been selected for the establishment of these institutions.

22. Mr. Alexander, however, entrusted in a large measure to the zemindars and head villagers the power of nominating teachers, a plan which I do not think was followed in other districts. The qualifications of the nominees of course had to be tested by the Deputy Inspectors.

23. The maximum stipend of Rs. 5 a month has been given only to those teachers who are fully qualified to teach in the Nagree and Kaithce character, and who also possess a fair knowledge of arithmetic and mensuration.

24. The average stipend of the teacher has been from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 a month.

25. It was arranged on Mr. Alexander's suggestion that lest the receipt of a Government stipend should induce the gurus to wax careless of their duties towards their pupils, that stipends should be raised and lowered according to results, and the Sub-Inspectors were expected to keep a register with a page to each guru's name, noting therein the result of their inspections by way of guiding the Magistrate in raising and reducing the stipends.

26. *Tirhoot*.—Mr. Halliday has furnished a concise report of what has been done by him in furtherance of the scheme, and has assisted me materially with the suggestions made by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the District Committee, in regard to some of the subsidiary points which are discussed at the end of this report.

27. His results have for convenience of inspection been tabulated in the annexed statement:—

Name of Sub-divisions.	Old schools aided.			New schools opened.			Total number of old and new schools.			Total number of boys attending the schools.			Total monthly cost of the schools to Government.	Number of teachers entertained.		
	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	No. of pathshalas.	No. of mukhtubs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
													Rs. A. P.			
Sudder ...	36	15	51	30	16	46	66	31	97	1,042	142	1,784	322 0 0	71	26	97
Sectamaree ...	18	12	30	51	15	66	69	27	96	...	...	1,850	295 8 0	70	26	96
Hajipur ...	19	13	32	24	20	44	43	33	76	1,242	125	1,367	308 14 11	55	21	76
Tajpur ...	2	1	3	25	7	32	27	8	35	510	120	630	79 4 0	27	8	35
Durbhanga ...	17	13	30	28	15	43	45	28	73	925	100	1,025	173 9 3	43	30	73
Modhubuny ...	...	...	...	6	*35	41	6	35	41	304	516	820	158 15 3	11	30	41
Total ...	92	54	146	164	108	272	256	162	418	4,623	7,003	7,492	1,338 3 5	277	141	418

Average 18 nearly; Rs. 3-3.

* This number appearing to be rather too large with regard to the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans, the Magistrate has called for an explanation from the sub-divisional officer.

28. This statement shows an average attendance of nearly eighteen pupils to each school, and a monthly cost on account of each Rs. 3-3 to the State.

29. The most remarkable feature of this table is the number of mukhtubs, and for this I am unable to account except by a reference to the number actually in existence before the scheme commenced to work. It will be seen that Mr. Halliday has started new ones in but slightly larger proportion than those he found already existing, though out of all proportion to the numbers of Mahomedans to Hindus. I was rather afraid in the first instance of the interest of the poorer Mahomedans being altogether overlooked, and requested special attention to their requirements; but in Tirhoot this was scarcely necessary. In sanctioning the course Mr. Halliday adopted in giving the maximum grant to *meajees*, I stipulated for some guarantee of improved teaching on their part, and Mr. Halliday has directed that besides reading and writing they should, in order to retain the grant, teach arithmetic, simple mensuration, and zemindaree accounts. It is very noticeable how large a number of the pupils in the primary schools of the district are Mahomedans; and another point which comes out with special clearness in the reports is the general opposition shown by the Brahmins, Babbuns, and higher castes generally of Tirhoot to these schools.

30. Another point worth noticing is the great difference between neighbouring sub-divisions in the success with which this scheme has been introduced. Hajipur has 76 schools for instance against 35 in Tajpur; Seetamarce, too, shows ninety-six schools and 1,856 pupils, while the neighbouring sub-division of Modhubuny shows only 41 schools and 820 pupils. No doubt the Brahmins in the east of Tirhoot are particularly hard to deal with; but I think the personal energy and influence of the sub-divisional officer has a good deal to do with it, and of all the officers of this division I think Mr. O'Reilly of Seetamarce has taken the most pains and had the most promising results to show. His constant intercourse with the natives, and his ready sympathy with them, has gone a long way towards this result, and by continual visits and personal explanations he has, I hope, raised an interest which will give permanent efficacy to his work.

31. In the Sudder, Seetamarce, and Hajipur sub-divisions, Mr. Halliday reports the maliks have erected or are erecting huts or sheds for the schools. He has not received any definite reports on this point from the officers in charge of the other sub-divisions.

32. Apart from the schools enumerated in the table given in paragraph 27, there are in this district 22 primary schools supported entirely by the Durbhangah Raj. These schools are established in or near the Raj villages, and educate about 700 boys in Hindustani and Hindi; since the latter part of the last official year a Deputy Inspector has been appointed by the Raj to supervise them, and the cost to the Raj of maintaining these institutions during that year was about Rs. 7,627.

33. *Sarun*.—Most of the schools opened in this district are new ones, no less than 269 have been set up or aided as marginally noted, being 39 in excess of the expected number. Previous to the introduction of the present scheme there existed two Government patshalas in this district, which, with those established under recent orders makes a total of 271 schools.

In the sudder sub-division	...	185
Sewan ...	...	84
Total	...	269

34. The aggregate monthly cost to Government on account of these schools amounts to Rs. 800, or Rs. 9,600 per annum, being Rs. 600 over and above the amount of grant sanctioned for the current official year. Taking, however, the grant for 1872-73 and 1873-74 together, Mr. Drummond calculates on a surplus of Rs. 2,139 which he proposes to expend partly in new schools and partly in providing house accommodation, books, maps, and furniture where necessary for the schools already set up, as well as in granting rewards in accordance with the suggestions contained in Government order No. 1091, dated 11th March 1873. I see no objection to accede to the proposal of the Magistrate, but I notice that if he carries out his plans in full a Government grant of Rs. 12,000 would be required annually to keep up the present rate of contribution.

35. Of the total number of schools established in Sarun 15 are mukhtubs.

36. The total sum available from Government and Wards' estates for the object of diffusing primary education in this district amounts to Rs. 236, and from this fund the Magistrate has been instructed to establish 10 or 12 schools.

37. The Court of Wards has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 4,692 from the assets of the Hutwa Raj for opening 31 schools in the estates of the Raj. Of these 30 have been opened, and are included in the number (84) exhibited against Sewan.

38. Mr. Drummond, in consultation with the manager, decided, however, that the total cost of these schools should not fall on the Raj, and has subsidized them with a Government grant of Rs. 1,100. The object of this was by no means to save the Raj money, but that by associating the Government as a joint contributor with the Rajah, the chance of the latter discontinuing his subscriptions hereafter should be reduced to a minimum.

39. At the recommendation of the manager of the Hutwa estate a number of scholarships (4 or 5) of about Rs. 1 each has been sanctioned for each of the Raj schools at an annual outlay of Rs. 1,000 "in order to enable the children of poor parents, who otherwise cannot dispense with their childrens' earnings, to attend school."

40. *Chumparam*.—This is a very backward district; of the 150 schools assigned for it only 65 have been started, viz.—

In the Sudder sub-division ...	40
„ Bettiah „ ...	25
Total ...	65

41. The aid given to the schools vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per mensem. The only report received from the Magistrate scarcely furnishes any further particulars than those mentioned above.

42. There are no Government or Wards' estates in this district.

43. In the selection of teachers as well as villages for opening new schools or aiding existing ones, the district and local officers have been guided generally by the spirit of the instructions contained in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution of the 30th September.

44. I have only in one instance come across a man combining the profession of putwaree with that of guru, but very many of the gurus are of that class; potential but not actual putwarees.

45. One of the great difficulties which in some places we have had to contend with has been the selection of good gurus. One sub-divisional officer reported that the applicants whom he had examined could scarcely write their own names, and could not read three lines of print correctly. One sub-divisional officer was induced by this difficulty to employ the police in hunting up candidates for him. The result was as may be imagined, not successful.

46. It has been arranged, as I have before mentioned, that a register should be kept in the Deputy Inspector's office in every district, with a page to each teacher's name, wherein the result of the Deputy Inspector's visit to a school is to be entered, and that the Magistrates should send for and examine this frequently, especially when questions of revising the Government grant come up. I have at the same time distinctly authorized reductions to be made in the stipends of the teachers whenever a falling off in their work is perceptible. This system of paying-by-results will, I trust, prevent from sliding into laziness or a wilful neglect of their duties. This is one possible result of the Government grants. Another actual and very general result, I am sorry to say, has been the refusal of the pupils' parents to contribute any longer. The argument would seem to be that "Government pays the guru, why should we pay him." The guru is helpless; he must keep a certain number of boys together to get Government grant, even if he teach them gratis.

47. By not assigning a larger grant than Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8, and by continual explanations on the part of Sub-Inspectors and sub-divisional officers, I trust that this may be overcome; it is, however, a serious difficulty to have to deal with at first starting. More than all other difficulties, however, that district officers have had to contend with, they complain of the obstinate incredulity of the people as to any disinterested benefit coming from Government, and their wild credulity as to the motives which actuate us. The state of things is not a happy comment on our rule; but so it is. I quote the following remarks of the district officers.

48. The Magistrate of Patna in his report No. 99, dated 14th February last, paragraph 4, states—

"There has been one instance in which the boys attending a school, all left because a stupid report got about as to why they were being taught, viz., that they were to be shipped off to the Mauritius when they could read and write; in another, the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Fallon, told me he could not get a single boy in a village in which one of these schools had been started to come anywhere near him, till an enlightened Mahomedan who had been in Government service, brought up his son to lead the way, when the others followed—and all because an equally stupid rumour had been circulated; in a third, an old guru, who had been established in his village for years as schoolmaster, returned his first month's salary of Rs. 5 by the peon who took it, and decamped to another village, leaving the school to look after itself; why or wherefore, I have not yet been able to ascertain, and the school is now flourishing under the management of another competent man; but these are all incidents which lead me to think that it is not advisable to push on the work of introduction too rapidly."

49. The same officer in his letter, dated 13th May last, No. 13, paragraph 2, also states—

"In addition to the rumours, which have for some time past been going the round of the district, that all those learning up to a certain standard will be shipped off to the colonies whether they wish it or not, another idea has now taken hold of the people, which has been started through the circulation of the returns to be filled up by the different gurus, which requires their furnishing information regarding the position in life of their pupils and the means of their parents; which is, that the gurus are nothing more or less than paid spies of the Government placed all over the country to acquire information which will allow of Government introducing some new tax." I believe this idea to be distressingly common.

50. The Magistrate of Shahabad in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 846, dated 27th March, remarks—

“Zemindars and their ryots as a body cannot quite understand why Government should expend so much money without the ulterior object of securing benefit to itself in some way; some zemindars think the people are only to be educated in order that when they have acquired a certain amount of knowledge and have so far become useful, they may be taken away from their village and employed elsewhere by Government; others, that the village teachers are really entertained as a means of espionage in regard to what goes on in the village.”

51. In paragraph 3 of his letter, No. 141, dated 22nd May 1873, addressed to the Magistrate of Tirhoot, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Modhubun sub-division observes—

“I beg to say that his (Sub-Inspector's) representation to me of his difficulties are stronger than what I put forward in my letter; he says he was everywhere received with distrust, on the ground that it was incredible that Government should give Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 a month gratuitously; there must be some object. And villagers persisted in believing that their children, if sent to such schools, would be transferred to Patna or Calcutta, chiefly as army recruits, and would be obliged to give up their religion.”

52. Other Magistrates have spoken of the same things in more general terms.

53. The moral I draw from all this is, not that the scheme should be abandoned, but that it should be persisted in, and introduced more extensively—only gradually and, above all, patiently. I refer to this universal distrust to show that the introduction of the scheme was by no means altogether plain-sailing to the district officers and their subordinates.

54. It is difficult to specify among the district officers any one more deserving of praise than another. They have all (with the single exception of the Magistrate of Chumparun, for whom there were special excuses) taken up the subject with all possible zeal and earnestness, and devoted the early months of the year to this special work, and, as I venture to submit, with a remarkable degree of success. Of the sub-divisional officers, I would bring specially to notice—

Mr. O'Reilly	...	...	...	Sectamarce.
Babu Bimolachurn Bhattacharjee	...	...	...	Behar.
Mr. Eyre	...	...	...	Sasseeram.
Syud Amir Hossain	...	...	...	Nowada.

Other sub-divisional officers may have done as well as these, but I have been specially struck by a perusal of their diaries, &c., with the energy and intelligence brought to bear on the subject by these officers.

55. There are some subsidiary points about which correspondence has been and still is going on, which deserve a brief mention here. These are—

56. I.—*Indigenous teaching for Mahomedans.*—As regards this point, I agree with Dr. Fallon in thinking that simple Hindustani in the Persian character may be used, as the vehicle for conveying primary instruction in the mukhtabs without infringing any of the rules laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The language being one and the same, the only question is whether Mahomedan boys may be taught the Persian character. The prejudice against their learning the Nagri without learning the Persian character also is much stronger than I had any idea of, and I recently heard one of the wisest and most enlightened Mahomedans of the day (Syud Ahmad of Benares) at a public meeting of Mahomedans, emphatically repudiate on their part the notion that they would ever consent that their children should be educated in Hindu schools, and through the medium of the Nagri character. I have accordingly authorized the Magistrates to give small grants from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 to mukhtabs teaching more than 10 boys on condition of the meajees learning and introducing into their schools arithmetic, mensuration, and the vernacular as defined above, without at the same time being too strict in the beginning in enforcing the conditions required.

57. II.—*Training of Gurus.*—In regard to the training of gurus, a beginning has been made in Patna, I believe, and in Chuprah. But so long ago as January last, I raised the whole question of the status on which our model and training schools should be kept up, but have hitherto received no reply; and till that is settled, it is most difficult to organize any general scheme. There is some difficulty in getting the gurus in, apart from their natural antipathy to leaving their houses and going to school for three or six months, in the fact that though they get the Government stipend their substitutes get scarcely any fees and will not stay. I am not anxious to force on this training too vigorously. I would get in the present men where I can, but I would look more to training classes for young men, and to substituting these by degrees for the older set as they fall behind and are weeded out. This is Mr. Gordon's view, and I have no doubt it is a sound one.

58. III.—*Education Census.*—I have directed an educational census to be taken in two or three representative villages in each sub-division on the basis of the late census papers. There will be no difficulty in this, and it will afford a fair standard of present comparison and future progress. I hope soon to hear the results of this.

59. IV.—*Examination Centres*.—Dr. Fallon has proposed, in order to facilitate the inspection of these numerous schools, that certain centres should be fixed, at which all pathshalas at a convenient distance, say within a radius of six miles, may be assembled on certain dates previously notified for the purpose of undergoing common examination by the Deputy or Sub-Inspector or by sub-divisional or district officer.

60. I have consulted the Magistrates on this point, and all who have reported are agreed that it would be a mistake. It would entail toil and trouble on the masters as well as the students, and in consequence prove particularly distasteful to them. It would lose the great advantage of inspection on the spot, and the subsidiary advantage of explaining matters to the parents and encouraging the villagers.

61. Mr. Gordon remarks that an examination carefully conducted under the existing system is likely to leave a wholesome impression on the minds of the pupils as well as of their relatives, and local visits of officials repeated as often as possible would help not a little in wiping off the misconceptions and prejudices which are still rife among the people in respect to the new scheme of popular education.

62. V.—*Education Durbar*.—Another suggestion which Dr. Fallon has made is the institution of an educational durbar. As connected specially with primary education, this would, I submit, be a mistake, and is, if suitable at all, only suitable when we come to deal with the higher education; but apart from this, I am always afraid of such things becoming mere shams, which, instead of commanding respect, would only be a subject of ridicule.

63. I extract a portion from a note by Mr. Gordon on this subject which I think is valuable:—

“With reference to the third point, the institution of an educational durbar, the idea seems to me rather a foolish one so far as regards primary education is concerned. If its objects were only to promote higher education, something perhaps might be said in its favor, but I am confident that such an institution would, practically speaking, confer no benefit whatever on the masses, and do no good towards the furtherance of elementary education. It is not to be supposed that the half-clad boys of primitive pathshalas and mukhtubs with their teachers would attend in these durbars, or if they did, would be at all bettered thereby. An assembly of this kind would perhaps be one of the most extraordinary ever seen in India, and as for rewarding in this manner the few philanthropic landholders who may have given Rs. 2 or 3 a month and built a shed for the school, why, there are many other ways open to Government of expressing approval of their conduct. Durbars are liked by those native gentlemen who go in for establishing societies all over the country, who have a taste for pomp and ceremony, who look forward to the robe or title of honor as a reward for their philanthropic exertions. The bestowal of a ‘khilat,’ or title of honor or distinction, on such persons may be a fitting way of recognizing the great good they have done to their country, but these are not the men who would go among their villagers and point out to them the advantage they will gain by sending their boys to these elementary schools; nay, I believe they would probably rather discourage than encourage them to do so.”

“I have pointed out above what I consider the best way of advancing primary education among the masses. Frequent visits to and converse with the people will do much good than holding hundreds of ‘durbars.’ The idea is a delusion and a snare.”

64. One other point only remains which I have had a good deal of discussion about, that is, the means of conveying their pay to the gurus. I called for opinions from the Magistrates to whom the matter is left by Government, and after considering them, I issued the following brief circular which conveys my own opinions on the matter: “I observe that the question of paying their stipends to the gurus and meajees under the new scheme of primary education is left mainly to the discretion of the Magistrates. After consulting the Magistrates of this division, I find that they are unanimous in desiring a monthly, and not a quarterly, payment. It is also tolerably clear from their answers that the existing staff of Sub-Inspectors is utterly insufficient to undertake the duty of making regular payments month by month to each school, and if a system of circles be devised, so as to bring a number of gurus together on a fixed day to meet him, the plan involves a loss of time both to him and to the gurus. I should have liked it to be arranged, wherever possible, that the gurus should come in to the sub-divisional head-quarters to receive their pay, so as to give the sub-divisional officer an opportunity of seeing and speaking with them, and thus tightening their connection with the Government, and for this object I think the loss of two or three days’ work in the month would be cheaply purchased. But it seems clear that this plan cannot be carried out universally, and though I hope the Magistrates may adopt it for those schools that are within easy reach, for all others they have apparently to choose between two alternatives, either to let the gurus receive their pay from the thannah, or to adopt the system of circles by which a Sub-Inspector might meet and pay a certain number of gurus on a certain day. If the money were deposited at the thannahs, and the Sub-Inspector was to fix a day for paying all the gurus in the jurisdiction at the thannah, as often as he could come and let the police do it when he was unable, it would combine the advantages of both systems and save the Sub-Inspector from travelling about with large sums of money.”

65. I must apologize for the delay in sending in this report and for the length to which it has reached.

No. 2751, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department.

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith. His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out, and carried out successfully, in your division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers, except the district officer of Chumparun; and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub-divisional officers noted in the margin.

Mr. O'Reilly, Sectumaree; Babu Bimolachurn Bhattacharjee, Behar; Mr. Eyre, Sasceram; Syud Ameer Hossein, Nowada.

3. All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully. The Gya results are especially good in several particulars. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are, and fully carry out the views of Government. It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start; that this once done, progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much. It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions; the simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information. We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village gurus who cannot read print;—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way. He will be able to learn the printed character in a week. The gurus are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country, make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise, and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Behar.

5. Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district. His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub-divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new schoolmasters going.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements. He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others.

7. The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so many as the Lieutenant-Governor could have hoped; but attention seems to be directed to the subject in wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management.

8. In Gya and some other places, the zemindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more; sub-holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible.

9. As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world. Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind. Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old-fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will

probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as goorooos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self-assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11. His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot, which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one-eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal proclivities of our officers. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan mukhtabs generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools, if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers; and in Tirhoot, especially, it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement; in Behar he does.

12. His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really, or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle-class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so, if they are well taught, the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them; but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13. Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction among them, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindoos of Behar, Hindi only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bahbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people; but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindee schools, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bahbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bahbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jeyt* ryots, or putwarees, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT. —No. 292. —The 11th August 1873.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiratty and Brahmapootra during the month of July 1873.

Date.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATTY.				BRAHMAPOOTRA.	
		Banars.	Buxar.	Dhnapore.	Mongyr.	Sahibganje.	Ranpore Beaulieu.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishinagar.	Gowhaty.	RIVER BHAGIRATTY.		BRAHMAPOOTRA.		BRAHMAPOOTRA.	
		Miles.															
			Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
2nd			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
3rd			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
4th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
5th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
6th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
7th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
8th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
9th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
10th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
11th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
12th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
13th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
14th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
15th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
16th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
17th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
18th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
19th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
20th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
21st			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
22nd			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
23rd			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
24th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
25th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
26th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
27th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
28th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
29th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
30th			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		
31st			336	186.16	144.17	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	364	126	70		

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Civil and Surveying Engineer,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	13 0	13 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	21 0
	2 Bancoorah ...	13 0	13 9	14 12	22 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 12	16 0	14 12
	3 Beerbhoom ...	14 8	14 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	20 8	18 0	19 8
	4 Midnapore ...	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	21 0
	5 Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	20 0
	Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	12 12	12 5	13 5	22 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	20 0	18 12	20 0
	7 Nuddea ...	14 8	14 8	16 13	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	17 12	17 12	19 6
	8 Jessore ...	14 0	14 9	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	18 0
RAJSHAHYE	9 Moorshedabad ...	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	18 8	17 0	19 0	18 0
	10 Dinagopore ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	23 0
	11 Maldah ...	17 0	17 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	24 0
	12 Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	37 8	32 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 11	21 0	21 9
	13 Rangpore ...	15 0	15 0	16 5	...	...	...	12 10	14 10	14 0	18 0	25 14	21 6
	14 Bograh ...	12 0	15 12	19 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	10 8	24 0	26 4	30 0
COOCH BEHAR	15 Pubna ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	26 4	28 2
	16 Darjeeling ...	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	17 Julporee ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18 Dacca ...	13 8	13 8	16 0	26 8	23 0	26 10	21 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
	19 Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	20 Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	26 0
	21 Mymensing ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 8	30 0	32 0
	22 Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	22 4	31 8	34 0	33 12
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar ...	9 2	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0
	24 Chittagong ...	9 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	23 0
	25 Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	27 0
	26 Tipperah ...	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	32 8
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 5	23 7	26 6	30 0
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28 Patna ...	17 0	16 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	31 4	17 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	21 0
	29 Gya ...	14 8	14 0	17 0	22 0	22 8	31 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0
	30 Shahabad ...	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0
	31 Tihoote ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	18 0	18 8	16 0
	32 Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	16 8	16 8	18 0
BHAUGULPORE	33 Champaran ...	15 0	16 0	19 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0
	34 Monghyr ...	17 8	17 3	19 9	19 4	31 5	31 5	13 6	12 6	13 6	16 8	16 8	18 3
	35 Bhagulpore ...	16 8	15 12	17 11	27 12	27 12	30 4	15 2	15 2	15 12	16 6	17 0	19 9
	36 Purneah ...	14 0	13 5	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	18 5	19 0	31 0
	37 Southal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38 Cuttack ...	10 11	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	28 10	23 10	14 6	31 8	28 14	17 5
	39 Pooree ...	13 12	13 12	14 7	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	17 1	34 2	34 2	23 10
	40 Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazaribagh ...	13 0	12 8	16 12	18 0	20 0	23 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	18 4
	42 Lohardugga ...	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	24 0
	43 Singhbhum ...	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	37 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
	44 Maunbhoom ...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45 Gowlpara ...	30 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	20 0
	46 Kamroop ...	18 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	26 0
	47 Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	48 Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	49 Sebsaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	16 0
	50 Lakhimpore ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	16 0
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khnei and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	13 8	12 8	13 8
	53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th August 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
25 0	25 0	24 0	33 0	34 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	9 0	
...	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 12	8 12	
...	22 0	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	4 8	
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	8 12	
...	21 5	26 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 8	
...	22 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	24 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 14	7 8	...	
...	16 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 8	
...	15 6	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	
...	24 0	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	
...	29 0	20 0	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	
...	8 4	8 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	
...	17 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	9 1	
...	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 0	
...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	6 10	6 10	6 4	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	
...	28 8	26 0	34 8	27 0	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	19 0	19 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 8	
...	24 0	23 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	22 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	...	26 0	27 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	
...	23 0	20 0	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	22 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	27 3	26 1	28 4	...	...	...	27 3	28 3	21 0	7 5	7 5	7 8	
...	25 4	25 4	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 14	
...	22 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 5	
28 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	24 15	24 15	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 24	9 2	7 14	
...	22 5	23 10	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	6 10	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	16 0	14 0	16 4	25 0	24 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 8	6 10	6 2	6 10	
...	14 0	14 8	14 0	37 0	30 0	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	6 4	6 0	5 8	
...	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	6 0	
...	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	
...	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	8 0	
...	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 0	6 0	
...	10 0	12 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	
...	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	4 8	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 12th*	7.50	Weather cloudy and rainy.	The late rain has done much good to crops. Grain dearer.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 9th	2.74	Showery.	Generally good	Cholera not yet disappeared, but fever cases have been reported.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 9th	3.13	Showery. Heavy rains on Friday night and Saturday morning.	Prospects generally favorable. Some local damage to dhan from inundation in eastern part of district.	No increase in fever, small-pox or cholera; sporadic cases of the latter two diseases continue to occur.
	4 Midnapore	" 9th	2.12	Rainy and cloudy	The rain is said to have been too much for the indigo, and it has been impossible up to latest information to close one of the worst breaches in the Cossye embankment through which water still flows, otherwise the general prospect is encouraging.	
	5 Hooghly	" 9th	1.03	Cloudy. Occasional light rains.	The prospects of the crops are the same as they were last week—on the whole satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 9th	1.13	Rain during the first four days of the week throughout the district. Weather cool.	Transplantation of amun rice crop is being carried on throughout the district, and in some places it is nearly finished. The jute and sugarcane are good.	
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 12th	0.85	Weather warm and close. Light rains with occasional heavy showers during first four days of the week.	Transplantation of amun progressing rapidly; prospects of all crops good, but more rain is still wanted in Baraset.	Fever peculiar to this season prevailing at Sakkhira and Barripore. One case of cholera reported at Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddea	" 9th	3.84	The rainfall has been scanty.	The aus dhan and the indigo in the northern part of the district have not been at all good. In the southern and eastern part they have been better. The prospects of amun dhan have much improved. More rain is required all over the district.	
	8 Jessore	" 9th	1.37	Cloudy and clear alternately; not very much rain.	Generally good. Transplantation of amun going on rapidly.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad	" 9th	3.44	Cloudy and close with frequent showers of rain.	The prospects of bhadoi continue to improve, but the outturn will be scanty. More rain wanted for amun in the west of the district. Mulberry and sugarcane doing well. Rivers very full and inundating crops, but no water standing on the fields.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 9th	3.19	Tolerably heavy showers throughout the district.	The rain which has fallen has been of great benefit, but more is still required, especially in the south-east portion where, from want of rain, scarcely any cultivation has yet taken place. More rain wanted throughout the district for amun crops.	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	Aug. 9th	2.29	Hot and sultry at first, cloudy and rainy afterwards, with strong easterly winds.	There has been steady and plentiful rain during the week which will much benefit the paddy crops.	A few cases of small-pox reported from Nattore.
	12 Rajshahye	" 9th	3.56	Moderate rain throughout the district during the past week.	Prospects of rupa dhan unfavorable in consequence of deficiency of rain; that which is sown broad-cast and the aus dhan are in a more hopeful condition. In some places the latter is being cut. In parts of the Barondra (high land) in the west of the district want of rain has prevented any transplantation of rice, and in some parts the young plants have dried up before transplantation. Mulberry, sugarcane, urhur, and jute are thriving.	
	13 Rungpore	" 9th	0.78	Cloudy with thunder, but very slight showers.	The spring crop is nearly cut, the outturn will be from 6 to 8 annas only. Very little winter rice has been planted out for want of rain, and the prospects of the crop are very bad.	
	14 Bograh	" 9th	2.19	More rain has fallen; weather cooler.	The transplanting of amun crop has continued, but much more rain is wanted.	
	15 Pubna	" 9th	0.71	Weather cool with small showers of rain.	The prospect of amun crops is good; more rain is wanted. Aus is being cut.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 9th	2.70	Cooler and more bracing than last week. Rainfall still below the mark for the month of August.	In the terai the early rice crop sown in April and May is now well grown, and the cold weather crops are being transplanted; both are progressing favorably. In the hills the crops are doing well.	
	17 Julpigoree	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
Eastern Districts.						
DACC A DIVISION.	18 Dacca	Aug. 12th*	8.36	Rain daily all over the district.	Prospects of crops fair. Rivers gradually rising; more sunshine wanted. Jute generally short.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 9th	2.2	Cloudy and rainy during the week, sunshine at intervals.	The aus crop, such as it is, is being reaped. The amun and jute crops are on the whole promising.	
	20 Backergunge	" 9th	2.81	Rainy	Much improved.	
	21 Mymensing	" 9th	5.39	Sufficient, but not excessive rain.	The aus rice is being cut and will prove rather a deficient crop. Amun rice crop promises well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 2nd	8.37	Very wet and cool	A good deal of the amun sown earlier in the season has been destroyed from want of rain, but if the present weather continues, there is still every hope of a fair harvest.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Cochar	" 2nd	7.0	Cloudy, with rain	Pretty fair. The sail dhan is being rapidly planted out. Tea very good.	
	24 Chittagong	" 2nd	12.12	Very heavy rain during the greater part of the week. At the end weather fine, with occasional showers.	The rain will have done an immense deal of good, and it appears to have been general.	
	25 Nonkhally	" 2nd	15.01	Constant heavy rains during the week.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.